of film stashed under the ger's seat. The 30-minute flate shows a man playing a pianors described as outtakes, shorpost in Boston in the 1960s. THE EXECUTIVE HOTE 57 PONT STREET 25 200md Trip F2000 F3000 F3000 F3800 F2800 F2800 F2800 F2800 F2800 F2800 F2800 F4860 F4800 F2800 F2800 KINIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON SWIX 080 7E.: 01-581 2424 7E.E.: 9-1 3498 BREUT 6 FAUL 01-589 9456

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### The Global Newspaper Edited and Published Printed simultaneously in Paris,



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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1988

No. 32,921

# As Japan Grows Rich, Asia Grows Wary

London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo.

International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — The failure of the United States and Europe to compete effectively with Japan will make Southeast Asia excessively dependent on Tokyo's future economic policies, senior officials in the region say.

Resentment at Japan's growing economic power in the region "is not so much against Japan as the fact that the investment is sufficient for them to twist arms," said Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia in a recent television panel discussion here.

As its trade surpluses and the value of the yen have risen sharply, lapan has emerged as the largest foreign investor, creditor and supplier of aid to the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, surpassing the United had not reached a point "where we States. The members of the associashould turn the Japanese out."

U.S. Firms

**Draw Hostile** 

Foreign Bids

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Foreign in-

vestors, who have generally trod

softly in acquiring American com-panies, have become more aggres-

sive this year, a General Account-

ing Office study shows.
Non-U.S. investors spent a re-

cord \$15.5 billion in hostile take-

overs of U.S. companies in the first

six months of the year. That repre-

sented 75 percent of all foreign ac-

juisitions, the office said in a re-

Allan I. Mendelowitz, who di-

rected the study, noted that until this year, the largest hostile take-over was the \$5.7 billion 1984 ac-quisition by Royal Dutch/Shell Group, the British-Dutch concern,

of the 30.6 percent of Shell Oil Co.

it did not already own. In compari-

son, among the six hostile take-

overs by non-U.S. investors in the

first six months of 1988, one was for \$6.6 billion and another for \$5.2

The report did not include the

recent agreement for a \$5.7 billion takeover of Pillsbury Co. by Grand

Metropolitan PLC, the British con-

glomerate. In that case, Pillsbury's

board resisted Grand Met's hostile

bid, but after Grand Met's success-

ful tender offer and a court's decia-

ration that Pillsbury's anti-take-

Hostile takeovers are acquisi-

tions that are opposed by the board

of the company being acquired.

The bidding company then appeals directly to the shareholders of the

targeted company, through a pub-lic offer, to acquire their shares of

Curtis F. Turnow, who helped

prepare the report, said, "The hos-

ile acquisitions are focusing on the

big items."
Non-U.S. companies also spent

\$4.7 billion in friendly takeovers

during the six-month span. Some \$68.7 billion was spent on acquisi-

tions of American companies by

American companies during that

The number of attempts at hos-

See ACQUIRE, Page 11

Kiosk

Sakharov Visits

Caucasus Lands

MOSCOW (Reuters) ~

Andrei D. Sakharov, the phys-

icist and human rights cam-paigner, has returned from a week's visit to the Caucasus

aimed at mediating between

Armenians and Azerbaijanis, a person close to Dr. Sakharov said Tuesday.

The source said Mr. Sakha-

rov and his wife, Yelena G.

Bonner, had visited both re-

publics as part of a delegation of Moscow scientists and

scholars and would return to Armenia in the next few days.

The Sakharov associate de-

nied suggestions that the two

had gone as part of a govern-

ment-organized peace mission, saying, "It was not an official visit." More than 60

people have died this year in ethnic clashes in Armenia and

Nanjing racism exposes flaw in China's Africa policy. Page 2. The new Gorbackev policies pose a new threat to the think

tanks of academia. Page 6.

Japan's current account sur-

plus in November grew 14 per-

Business/Finance

Azerbaijan.

General News

board yielded.

And while Japan is becoming the dominant economic player in the region, ASEAN officials say, it is not increasing its imports from the tions or compensate for the association's fragile position in U.S. and European markets.

In an interview in Bangkok last month, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand said that his countrymen felt "too dependent"

"The Japanese are everywhere in Thailand," he said. "They know our economic thinking and planning, and they offer soft loans for any project that interests them." He added, however, that official and public concern in Thailand

"We are trying to solve the Japa-nese economic problem through better understanding with Japan," earl Community's plans for a sinhe added.

In the past, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries of ASEAN have been able to balance the Unitregion fast enough to meet expecta- ed States and the European Community against Japan to avoid the risk of economic domination by

The impulse to find a counterweight remains strong.

"We desire a still greater presence of the EEC in the region," said Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. "For in establishing more balanced links with its three principal economic partners — the U.S., Japan and the EEC — ASEAN would reduce its vulnerability in the event of fluctuations of one or the other of these econo-

But trade disputes with economi-

pean Community's plans for a sin-gle market and the establishment of a North American free-trade zone over the next few years, are likely to divert European and U.S. resources away from Asia, analysts said.

At the same time, Japan's economic penetration of the rest of East Asia — through investment, loans, trade and aid — is likely to intensify, the analysts added.

The growing turn toward protectionist measures by the European Community and the United States is changing the pro-Western orien-tation of ASEAN, said Bernard K. Gordon, professor of political science at the University of New Hampshire at Durham and a frequent visitor to Southeast Asia. He said that in the ASEAN re-

gion there was "a renewed inclina-

See JAPAN, Page 6

# The Scandal Shaking Japan Recruit Case: Rare Glimpses, Major Embarrassments

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service TOKYO - The Recruit Corp. stock scandal, at its core, is the story of a secret, costly struggle by an ambitious young company and its founder to gain political influence and favored treatment by sprinkling cash and stock among an inner circle of corporate and government decision-makers.

The scandal, which has besmirched some of

Japan's corporate and political elite, has offered rare glimpses of how deals are done in Japan as its economic influence is being increasingly felt around the world.

Almost every day brings new details that are making this the most embarrassing and far-reaching episode since a former Japanese prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, was convicted of taking bribes from Lockheed Corp. in the mid-1970s.

The Recruit scandal broke in July when the company was accused of offering more than a dozen political and business leaders unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co. before the real estate subsidiary's stock began trading publicly.
"I think Recruit is a reminder that in Japan there

is still a general acceptance of payments — on the borderline between gifts and kindnesses — with

sort of vague expectations of help in the future," said Ezra Vogel, a Harvard University professor who for decades has studied the sociology of Japan, its politicians and business executives.

But there is little question now that Recruit went beyond the kind of gift-giving and exchange of favors that have long greased the wheels of Japanese society.

On television in recent weeks, the public has seen Hisssi Shinto, 78, resign as chairman of the world's largest company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, after prosecutors caught him lying about secretly profiting by 9 million to 10 million yen (\$72,000 to \$80,000 at current rates) when Recruit stock went public.

Then it was revealed that NTT's top 20,000 managers annually contributed to a political slush

The public also saw Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa cornered slowly in a series of lies and half-truths about stock received at his office. Even-And, on videotape, a top Recruit executive,

Hiroshi Matsubara, was seen trying to press 5

See SCANDAL, Page 13

AFTER THE TOKYO SHUFFLE — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita leading members of his new cabinet out for a photo session following their first meeting at his official residence. Page 6.

# Forecasts Postpone U.S. Recession (This Time Until 1990)

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Economic forecasters are a fatalistic lot. For more than a year, even the most optimistic of them have insisted that a U.S. recession is inevitable. But they keep postponing the starting date — and now, as they publish their predictions for 1989, they have again delayed the recession. The new starting time is early 1990 - year.

maybe.
They keep shoving the recession into the future," said Robert J. Eggert, the head of Blue Chip Economic Indicators, years of growth a recession is overdue.

surveys 50 of the leading U.S. ferecasters. Just a year ago, with the stock market collapse fresh in their minds, 38 forecast-

ers in Mr. Eggert's survey — economists at banks, investment firms, insurance companies and universities - foresaw a recession in 1988, or in 1989 at the latest. and then only in the final weeks of the

Most economists include a recession in their forecasts because they make a basic Nevertheless, the great majority of

forecasters are betting that the expansion can be stretched out one more year. "There is no terrible shock clearly ahead that will lead us into recession in 1989," said Ray C. Fair, a Yale Universi ty economist, expressing a widely held

Among the potential shocks would be too much inflation, higher interest rates, a sharp drop in exports, another drought or a collapse in consumer demand. None

No other economic expansion since are widely expected, said Victor World War II has lasted to long, and all Zamowitz a University of Chicago econthe others ended in recession.

And "many of the indicators are suggesting a further slowdown next year," and the others ended in recession.

Geoffrey Moore, director of the Center casters monthly.

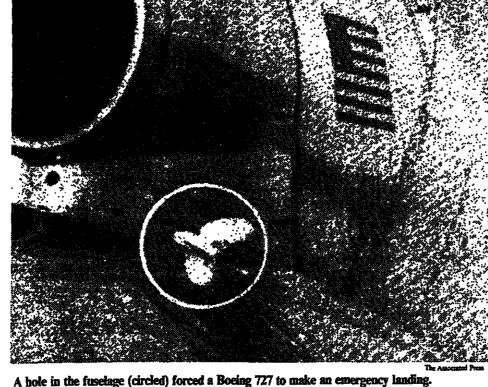
Nearly every forecaster expects the U.S. economy to grow at a lower rate next year than in 1988. The most common prediction is that U.S. output of percent or less, compared with an increase of 3.9 percent this year.

Economic growth has been slowing this year, from an annual rate of 3.4 percent in the first quarter to 3 percent in the second and 2.5 percent in the third.

for Business Cycle Research at Columbia

The slowdown in economic growth has been attributed in part to the summer drought and the damage it did to farm production. With the effects of the drought wearing off, the consensus view is that there probably will be a brief surge in growth in the first quarter of 1989. But that will be followed by weakness again,

See FORECAST, Page 13



# Boeing 727's Emergency Landing Raises Concern About Older Jets

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

The emergency landing of a Boeing 727 jet in Charleston, West Virginia, after a 14-inch (36centimeter) hole ripped open in its fuselage has drawn fresh attention to the problem of metal fatigue in aging aircraft.
The Eastern Airlines plane forced down Mon-

day was 20 years old — compared with an average of 121/2 years for the U.S. civil aviation fleet — had made five earlier emergency landings because of mechanical problems, including failure to maintain cabin pressure. A crack in the fuselage and corrosion had been discovered in earlier inspec-

Structural failure has not been ruled out in the crash of a Pan American World Airways Boeing 747 over Scotland last week, in which all 258 aboard died. The jer, which was 18 years old, was the fifteenth of its kind off the assembly line. It had been substantially rebuilt and strengthened last year to serve as a military transport plane in ट्याटाष्ट्रकातास्त्र.

examining a torn suitcase and parts of the wreckage for clues of a possible bomb explosion. In Washington, the problem of metal failure has

Investigators also are investigating the theory that the Pan Am plane was sabotaged. They are

been a priority for the Federal Aviation Administration since the roof blew off an Aloha Airlines Boeing 737 over Hawaii April 28, sweeping a flight attendant to her death.

The 737, which the pilot managed to land, was 19 years old and on its 89,194th flight when the incident occurred. Although that was an exceptionally high number of flights, it was within the

Tests begin on wreckage from the Pan Am crash to determine the cause of the breakup. Page 2.

plane's approved life expectancy of 130,000 flights. Concern has been expressed in the United States about the age of many aircraft that have been kept in service because the relatively cheap cost of fuel has made it economical to do so. Concern has also been expressed about maintenance standards as airlines have sought ways to cut costs following the deregulation of civil aviation.

An Eastern Airlines spokesman said the plane that was forced down in West Virginia had been maintained according to standards set by the Federal Aviation Administration. Its roof was inspected in September.

A spokesman for Boeing Corp. in Seattle said See METAL, Page 2

# Cairo Sets Condition For Visit

### Egypt Says Israel Must Be Prepared To Talk to PLO

By John Kifner New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Egypt put a damper Tuesday on speculation that President Hosni Mubarak might visit Israel, linking such a visit to Israel's willingness to talk with the Palestine Liberation Orga-nization, which Israel has said it will never do.

"President Mubarak is prepared to visit Israel if it is ready to start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization," the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Butros Ghali, said at a press briefing in Cairo.

Speculation about new Middle East peace moves followed the publication Sunday of an interview in which Mr. Mubarak, who has never visited Israel, said he was willing to do so.

But an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday, "Maybe the statement was given much more importance than Mubarak meant."

Mr. Mubarak's remarks came in response to a direct question as to whether he would be willing to go to Israel if it would solve the Palestinian problem and advance the peace process. The question came in an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Anbaa.

"Yes, why not?" Mr. Mubarak said. "If such a visit would lead to a solution of the problem and estabhishment of a just peace. I am

"But it should be clear that to travel anywhere I must be sure there will be some benefit or re-sult," he added. "Personally I am not fond of traveling. It is not a matter of cosmetic movements with no content.

In a subsequent interview with a Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, Mr. Mubarak said in response a similar question: "I have no plans. It depends. I don't accept

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, responding to reports of Mr. Mubarak's remarks, said he would welcome the Egyptian lead-er, but he repeatedly added that he would accept no conditions.

Mr. Shamir also has said that he is working on his own peace plan, which is to be based on elements of the Camp David accords, envisioning some form of what he described as limited Palestinian self-rule in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war. Mr. Shamir opposed the 1978 accords, which led to a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel a year later.

Mr. Shamir and other Israeli leaders were stunned by the U.S. decision earlier this month to open discussions with the PLO after deciding that its leader, Yasser Arafat, had met its conditions by recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism. Under an agreement with Israel, the United States had refused to talk with the PLO for 13 Mr. Shamir and his aides have

declined to reveal any details of the plan they say they are preparing. "It is not in the form of a plan," said Avi Pazner, Mr. Shamir's media adviser. "It is a set of ideas which he will reveal in the next few weeks. The ideas he is working on are based on Camp David."

The Egyptian press was skeptical about the possibility of a trip by Mr. Mubarak to Israel, which would be the first by an Egyptian leader since President Anwar Sadat's landmark visit in 1977, and was critical of Mr. Shamir's purported plan.

"Shamir is trying by this initia-tive to destroy the positive effects which the Palestinian peace initia tives have achieved as well as the beginning of the American-Pales-tinian dialogue," the semi-official

See DIALOGUE, Page 2

# As Moscow Lifts Veil on Past, Future Is at Stake

cism. The main culprit of the evil committed against the Soviet people is the Communist Party."

—A. Seiman, comment in visitor's book at anti-Stalinist exhibit in Moscow

"We believed in Comrade Stalin, and our life was good. Comrade Stalin was concerned about people, and the shaps were full." - A. Ilyina, letter to Moscow News

> By Michael Dobbs Washington Past Service

MOSCOW — A passionate debate has been going on here for the last year over the heritage of one of the 20th century's greatest despots. Ostensibly, it is a debate about the past. In fact, it is about

It has been only a year since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, used the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution to accuse Stalin of 'enormous and unforgivable" acts of lawlessness. At the time, the statement seemed remarkably cautious. But it opened the floodgates to the horrifying memories of one generation of Soviet citizens

and the political angst of another.

Since coming to power in 1985, Mr. Gorbachev has discovered that setting the historical record straight is a prerequisite for political and economic change. Before he can introduce a market economy, he must discredit the Stalinist system of central planning. If he wants to reduce the size of the Soviet Army, he must first cradicate the Stalinist notion of inevitable class warfare.

"On the surface, people are talking about Stalin and his crimes," said Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of a Moscow research institution. "But this is not simply a historical exercise. It is about the nature of the society that Stalin created. What is really at stake here is whether there will be guarantees that the past will not be repeated."

The historical debate now under way has an importance and intensity difficult to appreciate in Western countries that have been spared cataclysmic political upheavals. Decades of soothing offi-cial propaganda have only contributed to the apparently insatiable appetite of many Soviet citizens

See STALIN, Page 2



A debate 'about the nature of the society that Stalin created.'

# A Dispute on Honoring The Victims of Stalin

By David Remnick

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW — Some of the bestknown liberal intellectuals in Moscow sharply criticized a govern-ment decision Tuesday to hold a design contest for a memorial to the victims of the Stalin era without consulting an independent group that came up with the idea in the

In a move that many intellectuals say they feel is part of a conser-vative backlash in Soviet cultural life, the Soviet Ministry of Culture published an announcement in the official press on Tuesday that said it would hold the design contest.

The announcement made no mention of building a library, an archives center or other ambitious

A year ago, members of Memorial began collecting signatures to win support for the idea of creating a center devoted to the memory and study of the victims of Stalin Although the group celebrated Mikhail S. Gorbachev's support of the idea at the Soviet party conference in June, Memorial's leadership now says the government ap-pears to be interested only in limiting the project and undercutting Memorial.

projects envisaged by the indepen-dent group, called Memorial.

"This sounds to me like a general strike at our movement," said Yev-geny Yevtushenko, the acclaimed poet and a member of Memorial. "It's as if they are trying to pre-

See VICTIMS, Page 2

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

BELIING — The mobs chanting "Down with blacks!" in the eastern city of Nanjing in the last few days have bared the gap in China between the official warmth extended to African countries and the suspicion that many Chinese seem to harbor toward

African people. For the last four decades, since the Communist seizure of power in 1949, China has cultivated relations with black Africa in the spirit of Third World comradeship and perhaps in the hope that Mao Zedong's return to Naujing, said he was keeping brand of communism might take root in African friends company when he and they

China has criticized apartheid in South Africa, and has devoted scarce resources to foreign aid in black Africa. It also offers at Chinese campuses.

ment guest house to protect them from which 11 Chinese were injured.

angry crowds that on Monday screamed The clashes began at the cr for the "black devils" to face punishment. Hehai University between some African

The students are staying at a guest house in Yangzhou, a city 50 miles northeast of Naning, where they met Tuesday with African diplomats who flew down from 27-year-old white American who spent Monday night with the Africans in Yangzhou. Mr. Carlson, who spoke in a telephone interview after he was allowed to were forced onto bases by not policemen and taken out of the city for their protec-

Another American in Naning, James L. generous scholarships to African students, Glucksman, said by telephone that Chiand about 1,500 Africans now are studying ness residents marched again Tresday on 1 Chinese campuses.
On Tuesday evening, more than 130 of mand that the Africans be punished for those students were confined to a govern- their part in a brawl on Christmas Eve in

The clashes began at the entrance to With them are a handful of dark-complex- students and some Chinese students and

Chinese besieged the African students' dormitory and hurled rocks and bottles while chanting racial sturs.

Rumors spread that the Africans had Beijing, according to James C. Carlson, a beaten up, and perhaps killed, many Chi- so openly expressed. nese. Another mob, outraged that they should go unpunished, gathered on Christmas morning to attack the dormitory and destroy possessions of the African students. The Africans fled to the train station, and on Monday another crowd of thousands of Chinese marched through Nanjing, screaming racial epithets.

Many Africans and Chinese doubt that the concept of Third World solidarity ever meant much at the level of ordinary citizens. And racial stereotypes often are expressed that would make most Americans

Yet, if racial stereotypes seem widespread, they also seem shallow. Many Chinese may distrust blacks, but ordinarily there is no sign of hatred. Asked about racism, a black American business execu-

ioned Nepalese and Pakistani students university employees. Each side has its tive who travels widely in China recalled to be intensified when African students—who also were threatened by mobs that version of how the fight started and who is not a single unpleasant incident. While who are overwhelmingly male in number sometimes had only a hazy idea of what an African looked like.

The date Chinese women is to blame, but witnesses agree that for the racism exists, the executive said, it usually —date Chinese women. Miscegenation is next seven hours a crowd of a few thousand disappears when the Chinese see a black generally frowned upon in China, but date person who speaks Chinese and is nonthreatening.

Perhaps what is surprising about Chinese racism, the executive said, is that it is

"They don't like to see a black living better than they do, while it's more acceptable to see whites getting preferential treat-ment," said Cynthia A. Griffm, a 25-yearold black American studying in Nanjing. Some Chinese students apparently feel that Africans should not get special treatment because conditions in their home countries are no better than those in China

Among themselves, the Chinese tend to prefer a light complexion. Chinese women like those in the Arab world and on the Indian subcontinent, generally have better marriage prospects if their skin is light, and Chinese poetry exalts light skin as the standard of beauty.

In China, the resentment against the benefits that African students enjoy seems classroom."

WORLD BRIEFS

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Afghan government has began to unravel and is unlikely to survive if Soviet forces withdraw from the country as scheduled, the State Department said in a report on Thesday.

"The shift of military momentum toward the resistance intervention in American and in a report on Thesday." ing blacks seems to arouse more concern than dating whites.

Another source of conflict has been Chinese complaints that African students hold parties that are too loud. Major brawls were reported between Chinese and Africans in Shanghai in 1980 and in Tianjin in 1986, while African students in Beijing demonstrated in January 1987 after an anonymous letter slurring blacks was cir-culated at several universities in the capi-

Some African students seem to accept racism as the price of a better education. Others apparently do not know what they

"Many of them had no idea what this country was like until they came," the ambassador of an African country said Tuesday. "They have no problems in the classroom, but they regret very much coming here because of experiences outside the

**VICTIMS:** 

(Continued from page 1)

liy G. Zakharov, and reach an un-

Yevrushenko said, recalling the

telephone conversation. After the

talk with Mr. Zakharov was ended,

other members of the group shook

the poet's hand to congratulate him

The group's members debated

to the Politburo to ensure that Me-

morial had a primary role in con-

include the physicist and human

rights campaigner Andrei D. Sa-kharov, the historian Yuri Afana-

syev, the Ogonyok editor Vitaly A.

Korotich, the former Politburo

rian Roy A. Medvedev and the

scholar Dimitri Likhachev — say

cow and in the provinces would be

Mr. Afanasyev and others have

pointed to a series of events in

recent months that they say repre-

cultural thaw that began under Mr.

Those events include a Polithuro

decision in November to continue

the ban on the works of Alexander

L Solzhenitsyn and the publication

in journals of increasingly strident

articles and speeches that criticize

the new policy of glasnost, or open-

ness, and even groups like Memori-

At the annual convention last

week of the Russian Republic's

Writers Union, conservatives criti-

cized by name prominent support-

ers of Mr. Gorbachev's plans for

change. The criticism was aimed at

such people as the economist Abel

Agenbegyan and the sociologist Tatiana L Zaslavakaya.

The conservatives also com-

plained that such liberal publica-

tions as Ogonyok, Moscow News and Book Review were "using lies

and slander" to put forward their "liberal agendas."

2 Are Killed in Namibia

As Vehicle Hits a Mine

WINDHOEK, South-West Afri-

ca - Two civilians were killed and

third was wounded when their

vehicle set off a mine in northern

Namibia, military authorities in

Windhoek, the capital, said Tres-

ed since South Africa, Angola and

Cuba signed an agreement on Dec.

22 to give independence to South-

West Africa, the territory known as

Namibia that South Africa has ruled for more than 70 years. The

military authorities said two other

people in the vehicle, both civilians,

escaped injury in the blast on Sat-

urday near the border with Angola.

The incident was the first report-

sent a certain chilling of the m

Gorbachev in 1985.

Members of Memorial — they

trolling the project.

on reaching a compromise.

"He seemed to understand," Mr.

derstanding with him.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration said Tuesday! that it would impose on Jan. 1 trade sanctions valued at \$100 million on a variety of European food products if the European Community went variety of the street and ben'd imports of American meat treated with forward with a threatened ban on imports of American meat treated with growth hormones.

intervention in Afghanistan. It said most observers believed that the

regime of Major General Nabib, the Afghan leader, "will not long survive

the Soviet departure." The report continued, "It already has began to

Under an international accord, the Soviet Union has agreed to remove its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan by Feb. 15. It is estimated that

tis 100,000 troops from Argnamstan by Petr 13. It is calmined that
50,000 to 60,000 Soviet soldiers are still in Afghanistan, but U.S. officials;
say they expect Moscow to meet its withdrawal deadline. The report said
the Afghan Army was demoralized, poorly led and could survive no more,

than a matter of months once the Soviet withdrawal was complete.

U.S. Prepares Sanctions on EC Items

unravel as party desertions increase and factionalism intensifies.

The EC has warned that if the United States retaliates, it will counter a retaliate, threatening a trade war between the two trading blocs. The U.S. action, which was expected, would double the wholesale price for certain-

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton Yeutter, said he regretted that the United States was "forced to retaliate." He added, "Despite the HC, claim that the animal hormone ban is based on health concerns, the HC has yet to present any evidence that proper application of the growth. producing hormones in question poses any threat to human health." Memorial Dispute producing hormones in question poses any threat to human health.

### Officials Seek to Reunite Armenians

vent us from doing what we need to MOSCOW (Reuters) - Armenian anthorities have collected the do and are strangling us on the names of 70,000 people being sought by relatives after the earthquake nearly three weeks ago. Tass reported Tuesday. The news agency said the names had been listed at a search headquarters in Yerevan, capital of the spot," he said. Mr. Yevtushenko said he tried to explain Memorial's plans last week to the Soviet culture minister, Vasi-Armenian republic.

The officially estimated death toll from the quake stands at 55,000. But 74 to authorities have declined to give a final toll because the bodies. the authorities have declined to give a final toll because the bodies of people killed by the Dec. 7 tremor are still being found. More than 10,900-

people were being treated in hospitals.

The Yerevan search headquarters has compiled files of photographs. The Yerevan search headquarters has computed these or purchase and personal data in efforts to unite people who were separated by the disaster. Tass said. Many people who survived the earthquake or who went to the area later were unable to find out whether relatives were dead. or alive. More than 100,000 people have been evacuated from the area.

Chilean Opposition Invited to Talks

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — For the first time since General Augusto

Pinochet lost the October plebiscite on his continued rule, the military,
government has invited Chilean opposition leaders to discuss the trans-

Interior Minister Carlos Caceres issued a statement Monday night, inviting three opposition leaders to a meeting Jap. 3 to discuss the transition to democracy after 15 years of military rule.

But the government also said it would interpret acceptance of the offer as recognition of the legitimacy of the constitution, which was approved in a controversial 1980 plebiscite. Opposition leaders, who have never publicly endorsed the constitution, reacted cautiously to the government's invitation and offered no immediate response.

# Contras Say They Freed 104 Captives

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — Contra rebels say they have. released 104 captives who were held for at least a year in Honduras. A contra spokesman said that "all prisoners were in good physical condi-

In a separate development Monday, an umbrella organization for they believe the construction of contra and internal opposition groups said it had requested a meeting, with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua next week to offer a commemoration centers in Mospeace proposal.

In Honduras, the spokesman for the rebels said all prisoners were... turned over to Red Cross, Catholic Church and human rights representatives near the Nicaragnan border. The spokesman said the prisoners were, released Friday and that they included more than 70 former soldiers of the Nicaraguan government. The Red Cross and the Honduran Foreign, Ministry refused to confirm that former Sandinista soldiers had been.

### Guatemala Called Worst on Rights

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Guatemala, Colombia and El Salvador, in that order, were the worst violators of human rights in the Western Hemisphere in 1988, the private Council on Hemisp

In its annual report, the Washington-based research group, which monitors Latin America, also cited Chile, Haiti, Mexico, Paragnay and Peru as others among the hemisphere's worst rights violators. Mentioned, as having "unacceptable" records were Brazil, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragna, Panama, Suriname and Venezuela.

The report described Guatemala's civilian president, Marco Vinicio. Cerezo, as "essentially powerless to prevent the continued gross violations of human rights by both extremist civilians and the military" and urged him to step down.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

# Snow Hampers Travel in Midwest

CHICAGO (Combined Dispatches) — Traffic at O'Hare International Airport here was hampered again Tuesday by a storm that continued to bring snow and sleet to much of the Midwest, weather officials said. The storm, which stretched from the Rocky Mountains to Ohio, shut portions of interstate highways in Utah, Arizona, Minnesota, South Dakota and Indiana on Monday. Traffic at Mitchell-International Airport in Milwankee also was disrupted Monday, and 25 flights were

clayed, an airport official said In Chicago, a spokesman for United Airlines, the heaviest user of the facility, said that cancellations were still widespread early Tuesday. Late Monday, the airline suspended all flights, stranding up to 50,000 passengers. Up to 12 inches (30 centimeters) of snow had fallen around the city.

and in Minnesota.

(AP, UPI).

The principal roads in Jordan reopened Tuesday, but fresh snow fellon Amman, the capital, following a storm Monday night that left a half-meter (about 1.5 feet) of snow in some areas, officials said. (Reuter)

# **Brazilian Police Doubt Confession in Murder**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAO PAULO — Brazilian police fore Mr. Mendes's killing. They are said Tuesday they were skeptical of still at large.
a claim by a rancher's son that he "We don't believe what Alve was responsible for arranging the nurder of a leading environmentalist, Francisco Mendes Filho.

They said the rancher and his he is protecting those who are real-brother were the main suspects in ly responsible." the killing and were still at large.

week in the small Amazonian town of Xapuri stirred outrage both within Brazil and abroad Mr. Mendes, a labor leader, had an in-

azon rain forests. Darcy Alves Pereira, 21, sourcedered to the police in Acre state on Monday and told them that he had

hired a professional killer to slay Mr. Mendes, 44, who was shot Thursday as he stepped from his house near the jungle city of Rio Branco, 4,300 kilometers (2,600 miles) northwest of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Percira is the son of a cattle rancher, Darli Alves da Silva, and the police said they still considered Mr. Alves de Silva and his brother, Alvarino, to be the main suspects.

Both men were wanted on mur-

Pereira told us," a police official in Xapuri said by telephone Tuesday. Though he confessed, we believe

The police official, who sake The shooting of Mr. Mendes last not to be named, said there were discrepancies in Mr. Periera's confession that led them to suspect his

Thousands of murders in the ternational reputation as a cam- lawless Amazon region go unpaigner for preservation of the Am- solved, but the government said ! was determined to catch the killers of Mr. Mendes.

and leftist parties argued that the government bore responsibility for the death of Mr. Mendes, who had told the authorities that his life was

ally respected figure who had wor conservation awards from the damaged Brazil's already tamished reputation on environmental pie-

# Tests Begin on Debris From Pan Am Crash in **Search for Bomb Trace**

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

LONDON — Experts at a British explosives laboratory examined a suitcase and bits of wreckage Tuesday for indications of whether a terrorist bomb caused the midair breakup of a Pan American World Airways jumbo jet last week in which about 270 persons were

A Defense Ministry spokesman said army forensic scientists were called in to the Royal Armaments Research and Development Establishment to begin tests on the debris, brought down Monday from the crash site at Lockerbie, Scot-

But the spokesman added that experts had no particular timetable for carrying out the examinations and turning over their results to crash investigators.

The outcome of the tests has become a subject of wide concern in Britain and the United States, where airlines, aircraft manufac-turers and travelers are anxious to know whether the Boeing 747 disintegrated over Scotland at 31,000 feet (10,000 meters) because of a bomb or structural failure.

Evidence that the plane broke apart because of metal fatigue or some other worn-out part could have important consequences. A number of other planes of similar construction and age are in use

around the world. Officials in London recalled that the army explosives laboratory, at Fort Halstead in Kent south of London, took several weeks to examine wreckage from an Air India 747 that fell into the Irish Sea with 329 persons aboard in 1985. Despite repeated tests, the scientists probing that crash found no con-

clusive evidence of a bomb. The Department of Transport, which is in charge of the investigaweek, reportedly asked for tests on the suitcase and several pieces of ed that the plane blew apart from wreckage, including cloth-covered structural failure.

(Continued from page 1) the Boeing 727 was designed to let

off pressure safely in the event of a

puncture in the skin of the plane. That's what happened," he said. "The plane landed safety."

The 727, carrying 110 passengers and crew, was at 31,000 feet on a

flight from Rochester, New York, to Atlanta when the roof opened

with a pop so loud that some pas-

sengers feared a bomb had gone

off. "I looked up and I could see

sunlight shining through," a pas-

senger said.
The pilot immediately put the

plane into a steep dive to 10,000

feet and released oxygen masks

that some passengers complained

did not work. Two passengers were treated for nosebleeds and head-

signs leading investigators to be-lieve they could contain traces of a blast that occurred before the plane

Officials declined to reveal what the signs were. But experts have said burn marks, chemical residue or signs of the way a piece of metal twisted could provide chies to whether a bomb went off inside the

Other clues could come from residue inhaled into the lungs of passengers at the moment of a blast, they added, Autopsies were expected to be performed on some passengers' bodies after identifications are completed.

Police in Lockerbie said 240 corpses had been found, but fewer than half had been identified. Authorities released five corpses to relatives Tuesday night and arranged for their transportation to Heathrow Airport in London for a flight to the United States.

Eleven Lockerbie residents remain unaccounted for and are presumed dead, they added, Pan Am said in New York that discovery of a previously uncounted infant who was aboard the plane when it crashed brought the total number of passengers and crew to 259, raising the probable overall death toll

Investigators have cautioned that some of the bodies may never be found in a condition that permits firm identification.

Lockerbie police, meanwhile, said four persons had been arrested and charged with stealing debris fallen from the plane.

The decision to order explosives pieces of wreckage has increased was behind the crash. In addition, party system, the Transport Department's chief But the las examined to that point had indicat-

In July 1986, a federal inspection

The rupture on Monday was in

found a crack in the fuselage of the

same plane, and a check in April

the outer skin of the aircraft, near

"Those things start with a crack and you end with a hole," said Jack

Barker, a spokesman for the Feder-

al Aviation Administration. Inves-

tigators said it could take up to six

months to find out the reason for

The term "metal fatigue" initial-

surfaced after three British De

Havilland Comet I's, the first com-

mercial jet airliners, crashed be-

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1987 found corresion.



The poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, left, and the writer Bulat Okndzhava at a news conference on Tuesday protesting Soviet plans to hold a design contest for a memorial to the victims of Stalin.

cles, shot in groups and thrown into

large pits. The murderers wore NKVD uniforms." The NKVD

the weekly sent an open letter to

Recent Soviet accounts suggest

that the secret-police approached

its work in the same way as any

other Soviet institution: by fulfill

ing the plan. A local NKVD chief

local party boss and the mayor.

Moscow News quoted a former

executioner, Gregory Niyazov, as

depicting his work in Siberia as

entirely routine. Formal sentences

were never read out. Victims select-

ed by the troika were piled into a

truck and unloaded next to a pit

that had been dug for them.

the KGB asking for an investiga-tion. It has received no reply.

sodes in their country's past.

aspect of contemporary life." Kremlin officials have tried to keep the controversy within manageable bounds by declaring cer-tain episodes in Soviet history offlimits for public discussion. These include such key issues as the 1917 tests on the suitcase and specific Bolshevik Revolution; the role of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet speculation that a terrorist bomb state, and the institution of a one-

inspector of accidents, Donald shown that, once the historical getion into the Pan Am disaster last Cooper, said Monday that nothing nie has been let out of the bottle, it

corred in Germany after World was a forerunner of the KGB inter- member Boris T. Yeltsin, the histo-War IL nal security agency. Some of the more outspoken So-Another weekly, The Family, viet commentators and writers published accounts describing how cattle trucks dumped corpses of exhave drawn an explicit comparison between Stalinist Russia and Nazi ecuted prisoners at Moscow cemeteries. After locating several mass an essential step in the country's

Germany. Both were totalitarian regimes that used terror as a means. of political control The difference, of course, is that Nazism has long since collapsed, while many features of Stahnism

are still recognizable in the Soviet "The Stalinist mentality still exists," said Roy A. Medvedev, au-

thor of "Let History Judge," a was typically given a target number monumental study of Stalin's of "saboteurs" to arrest. Execucrimes that is to be published in the tions were decided by a traika see it in the blind obedience of the people, the absence of civic freedoms, the priority given to the state over the individual."

Mr. Medvedev, a dissident unclear how the historical debate

Asked whether he felt sorry for the victims, Mr. Niyazov replied: No, I didn't think about it. I slept well. In the day, I'd go for a stroll. There were beautiful places there. But it was very boring."

Perhaps the most controversial question raised by Memorial is whether the repressions of the 1930s were a terrible aberration or an inevitable consequence of the one-party system devised by Lenin. The official answer is that the Stalinist period represented a total "deformation" of Communism,

but this has not satisfied everyone. "Lawlessness did not appear overnight," the historian Oleg Vol-kov told a recent Memorial meeting sponsored by the Union of Cin-ematographers. "We must realize that mass arrests started soon after the revolution while Lenin was still

In an article for the monthly magazine Nash Sovremennik, Viadimir Soloukhin, a writer, said he had refused to join Memorial hecanse the movement was trying to limit its attention to the victims of the 1930s. He noted that large numbers of innocent people also died during the "Red Terror" of 1918-1919, soon after the revolu-

### "But I wouldn't shake his hand," the film maker Ales Adamovich said Tuesday. Mr. Adamovich said he "knew all along" that the culture minister "was lying."

Tuesday whether the decision was made independently by the Culture Ministry or "at a higher level," but they agreed that they would appeal

graves on the outskirts of Moscow, reckoning with its own history.

### STALIN: A Look Backward, With the Future at Stake tion that the Soviet Union is under-

going can be compared with the

collective soul-searching that oc-

for revelations about horrific epi-

"We have been deprived of our own history for many years," said Yuri Chicachikin, a leading member of a movement called Memorial, which is campaigning for the decent commemoration of Stalin's victims. "Every little discovery carries with it an insight into some

The scale of the spiritual revolu-

# is extremely difficult to stuff it

and depressurization

they descend, .

damaged the reputation of the jet,

which was strengthened and modified in a trans-Atlantic Mark IV

version that was eclipsed by the Boeing 707 at the end of the 1950s.

In Athens, Olympic Airways said Tuesday that it had received a \$3.5 million contract from Trans

World Airways to overhaul two 747-100 jets of the same kind and

vintage as the one that crashed in Scotland. A spokesman for Olym-

pic, which is approved as a repair station by the Federal Aviation

Administration, said TWA's maintenance facilities in the United

The Associated Press quoted

Greek aviation officials as saying

that structural problems had been

noted in the front lower fuselage of

the 747-100s, a portion known as section 41. The Olympic spokes-man said the overhaul would con-

centrate on the front end of the

fuselage - from the nose cone to

the front passenger door - where

engineers will replace parts of the

structure with reinforced materials.

UNIVERSITY

States were working to capacity.

Marxist historian who is now courted by Soviet officials and edi-METAL: New Concerns Are Raised Over Old Planes tors because of his courage in criticizing Stalin long before it became politically fashionable, said it was aches caused by the rapid decom- tween March 1953 and April 1954. Like the Boeing 747 that exploded

over Scotland and an Air India jet "The authorities opened the that disappeared over the Atlantic door," he said. "Now, journalists, publicists, ordinary citizens are try-Ocean on June 23, 1985, the Comets disintegrated before their crews ing to push through the door and could send distress signals. make the opening as wide as possi-ble. Of course, it is always possible The chairman of what was then the British Overseas Airways that the authorities can close the Corp., Sir Miles Thomas, called the accidents "inexplicable." But later, door that they have opened. We are still at a transitional stage." scientists theorized that the air-

would end

Nobody knows precisely how craft's structure had been weakmany people were killed during ened by constant pressurization Stalin's rule. In his speech last year, Mr. Gorbachev said "thousands" Jet airliners cruise at more than of people died in the great purge of 1937-1939, but skated over the man-made famine of 1932-1933 30,000 feet, where air pressure is lower than at sea level. Their cabins therefore have to be pressurized as and the mass deportations of entire they climb and depressurized as nations during World War II. Even official Soviet historians now speak The Comet crashes severely of millions, not thousands, of

> Writing in the Moscow News, Mr. Medvedev estimated that about eight million people may have died during the famine and the forcible collectivization of agriculture that preceded it. From five million to seven million people were "repressed" during the purges. An additional million died in the deportations of nations suspected of collaborating with the

Germans. Five million people were

sent to camps at the end of the war. continues, new details emerge weekly about the scale and brutality of Stalinist repression. Excavations have begun on mass graves that nobody dared speak about as recently as two years ago. At least five major sites have been uncovered near the Belorussian city of Minsk alone.

"The shootings took place every day, in the afternoon, toward evening and throughout the night," wrote the archaeologist Zenon Poznyak, describing one such grave in

### Former Chief Justice Better' United Press International

WASHINGTON - Warren E. mained hospitalized but "feeling such a conference. better" Tuesday after receiving treatment for dehydration, exhaustion and a touch of pneumonia, a spokesman said.

### (Continued from page 1) While the prospect of a Mubarak

said in an editorial.

the Moscow News. "The doorned a telephone interview that any visit people were brought in closed vehi-by Mr. Mubarak would have to

the new foreign minister, Moshe Arens, invited King Hussein of Jordan to join the peace efforts, apparently in an effort to find an alternative to dealing with the PLO.

The Israeli message to the king

of West Virginia, who is visiting the region. It said that Jordan was an important negotiating power and that Israel attached great impor-tance to the king's point of view, a spokesman at the Foreign Ministry

# Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar Mr. Butros Ghali said at the

# at to camps at the end of the war. Although the numbers debate DIALOGUE: Egypt Sets Terms

briefing, "Egypt, which has always stressed the importance of a dia-logue and direct contact between the PLO and Israel, will continue its endeavors to achieve this in light of the initiative by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Palestinian recognition of Israel." A senior Egyptian official said in

advance the peace effort and not be seen by the Egyptians as something used by the Israelis to block talks with the PLO or the international conference that Arab States see as a necessary step toward a peace set-Burger, 81, retired chief justice, re-tlement. Mr. Shamir is opposed to

Egyptian diplomats played a key

visit dominated attention in Israel.

Five months ago King Hussem severed all administrative ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank which Jordan controlled from 1948 to 1967. The step, which followed strains with the Palestinians, proved to be a catalyst for the PLO's subsequent political moves.

was conveyed through Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat

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TE DPORT

father and uncle.

Environmentalists, churchmen

in danger, Mr. Mendes was an internation United Nations and other organizations. His murder has further

# RIEFS

ime Unraveling ghan government has begin to wiset forces withdraw from the ent said in a report on Tuesday and the resistance probably it amnual report on the Soviet and the said in a report on the Soviet and the said in leader, "will not long surface in factionalism intensifies with the said factionalism intensifies."

روالامل

viet Union has agreed to remove y Feb. 15. It is estimated that in Afghanistan, but U.S. official drawal deadline. The report and dy led and could survive no mon is withdrawal was complete.

ons on EC Items ! an administration said Tuesday ctions valued at \$100 million on the European Community and treated with

d States retaliates, it will counteren the two trading blocs. The light ble the wholesale price for cera on Yeutter, said he regretted

on Yeuster, said the regretted the act." He added, "Despite the IC; based on health concerns the IC. proper application of the good s any threat to human health unite Armenians

en authorities have collected to t by relatives after the earthquis Tuesday. The news agency sade departers in Yerevan, capital of the

rom the quake stands at 55,000 kg. a final toll because the bods to still being found. More than life

has compiled files of photographic people who were separated by it no survived the earthquake of the find out whether relatives were have been evacuated from the are

Invited to Talks e first time since General Augus on his continued rule, the mine osition leaders to discuss the trae

issued a statement Monday no o a meeting Jan. 3 to discuss to ars of military rule. ould interpret acceptance of the ofhe constitution which was approx Opposition leaders, who have next

nmediate response. Freed 104 Captive API - Comura rebels say they is

reacted cautiously to the prop-

ld for at least a year in Honding risoners were in good physical ma onday, aa umbrella organizaisai

oups said it had requested a meredra of Nicaragua next week to dir

for the rebess said all prisoners a Church and human rights represe The spokesman said the prisoners w usted more than 70 former soldier Red Cross and the Honduran For former Sandinista soldiers had k

l Worst on Rights atemala, Colombia and E Salvat ators of human aghis in the Wor Council on Hemispheric Affaisad:

ishington-based research group the ted Chile. Haiti. Mexico, Pangan, obere's worst rights violators. Merc. is were Brazil, Cuba Grenada Gre Panama Surmanie and Veneza nala's civilian president Mano to prevent the continued now the ust divisions and the military

# L UPDATE

Fravel in Midwes arches) - Traine 21 O Hare Intere

un Tuescia) by a storm that confi of the Midwest, weather officials from the Rocky Mountains to Ok vs in Unit Armina Minnesses nday. Traffic at Mitchell instruction of disrupted Monday, and 25 fight - United Airlines, the heavies !!

were still widespread early Tester dali flights, stranding up to sume moters; of snow had fallen around n received Tuesday, but fresh and ig a storm Monday night that the

Police Doub

BERFECT SO-100% INVESTMENT opprecision let verif Contact Robert L.
Convail, CA/AMA, 22+ yrs worldwide investment/incorpersent/from
consisting experience. Five year on
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Assin, TX 78701 USA

See and the authorities are all a services from the first of the services from the first of the services from the servic

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# Iran Frees Briton In Act Seen as Step To Improving Ties

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

LONDON — A 23-year-old Briton who had been held in an Iranian prison for more than two years was freed and flown to Britant on Tuesday in a move British officials called "an important step" toward improving relations be-tween London and Tebran.

The release of Nicholas Nicola of London, who was arrested in September 1986 after an alleged shooting incident on the Iran-Pakistan border, is seen as another indication that Iran is taking a more moderate course and trying to es-tablish closer relations with the West in an effort to help its reconstruction after the eight-year Iran-lraq war, according to British offi-cials and Middle East analysts.

The Iranian gesture also raised hopes that improved relations with Tehran could lead to the release of another Briton, Roger Cooper, arrested in Iran three years ago and charged with spying, and possibly the 17 Westerners believed to be held by pro-Iranian guerrillas in

Although officials stressed there was no direct link between detainces in Iran and hostages in Leba-Hon, they also said that British dipiomats continued to urge Iran to do everything possible to help free Westerners held in Lebanon.

among those kidnapped by pro- in Lebanon. Iranian guerrillas. Since the cease-fire in the Gulf war last August, Iran has moved to border, and was charged with illeestablish relations with Western gal entry into Iran and possession nations it had shunned after the of two weapons and several car-

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

nuclear reactors at the Savannal

River Plant in South Carolina may

never be able to produce enough of

a crucial material for nuclear weap-

ons even when the reactors are re-

paired, an Energy Department re-

The report also confirms that the

costly safety and modernization

program needed to restart the reac-

The report, which confirms pre-

viously published estimates of costs

update the entire nuclear weap-

old equipment and decontaminat

ing the environment will total \$81

The summary says the combined

port for Congress says.

least the end of 1989.

billion in 1990 dollars.

WASHINGTON - Three aging

supported Iraq during the war. In addition, diplomatic and trade missions from several European nations and Japan have visited Tehran in recent months.

Yet, there is still a debate within the Iranian leadership over the course of reconstruction and, more broadly, over the future of the Islamic revolution itself, diplomats and Middle East experts say.

Moderate elements, led by the parliamentary speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, advocate increasing ties with Western powers and bringing the Iranian economy back into the global marketplace. How-ever, the hard-line fundamentalists are against establishing links with the West, fearing that such ties will lead to dependency and corrup-

In the context of the debate within Iran, the release of Western detainees is regarded as a triumph for the moderates and a good-will gesture designed to encourage Western contacts. Britain reopened its embassy in

Tchran on Dec. 4, having shut it down eight years ago. Within days, Gordon Pirie, Britain's senior diplomat in Tehran, held talks with Iranian officials about Mr. Nicola and Mr. Cooper, a businessmar and journalist. In these sessions, Vesterners held in Lebanon. Mr. Pirie also sought Iranian help Three British hostages are in release of British hostages held

Mr. Nicola was arrested on Sept. 15, 1986, along the Iran-Pakistan 1979 Islamic revolution. Tehran tridges, according to the Iranian has renewed diplomatic ties with news agency, IRNA. He was sen-France Britain and Canada and tenced to three-and-a-half years in made conciliatory overtures to the prison. He was released early for Reuters reported from Beirut.

costs of making new weapons and

about \$250 billion in 1990 dollars.



Nicholas Nicola arriving at Heathrow from Tehran Tuesday.

"good behavior," an Iranian state-

The release was hailed by the Foreign Office as "an important step forward" in British-Iranian relations. "The Iranians," the British statement said, "up until now have been in breach of the Vienna convention in refusing to give adequate consular access to detained Brit-

■ New Report on Children Palestinian radicals, who said they had released two French children they had been holding since last year, said on Tuesday that Abu Nidal himself bade the two girls farewell before they left for Paris.

al of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, visited Marie-Laure and

and 5, who were on their way to Paris. But there has been no report of their arrival in France. A council official said the movement had released the girls in response to an appeal made by the

Virginie at a secret post in Lebanon and wished them a safe trip to their family," said a statement by the council issued in Moslem West Bei-The council said on Monday that it had freed the Betille girls, aged 7

Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, but their arrival in Paris depended on the weather and air traffic over the Mediterranean.

# U.S. Seeking to Limit Missiles in Mideast

"More countries in the Middle

Egypt both have programs under

way to develop longer-range mis-

While administration officials

agreed on the need for new talks,

between the Pentagon and the

State Department over the types of

United States would propose the consideration of "confidence-

building measures" to alleviate

fears about missile attack, like noti-

fication of launchings for tests or

A Pentagon official said the

measures to be proposed.

during military exercises.

there were some sharp difference

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Concerns by the spread of ballistic missiles in the Middle East, the United States priority. is proposing talks with Israel and Egypt to explore what steps might East than in any other region have recently obtained missiles," said a report issued in October by the taken by nations there to limit the use and development of those weapons, U.S. officials said.

Officials said the United States Congressional Research Service. The countries that have ballistic intends to invite Israel and Egypt to take part separately in talks in Washington that could be held as missiles of various ranges include Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Libya, Iraq and Iran. Israel and

early as next mouth.

The officials said the United States would initially use such talks to discuss small steps that Middle East nations might take, like pro-viding notice of missile test launchings to reduce fears of surprise at-

They said they hoped that the talks would also be a preliminary step toward the long-term goal of drawing all Middle East nations into a more comprehensive arrangement to alleviate the risk of surprise attack and limit missile forces in the region.

The decision to propose the talks reflects high-level concern within the U.S. administration that the acquisition by Middle Eastern nations of new ballistic missiles, capable of carrying chemical or even nuclear warbeads, would dramatically increase the danger of surprise attack in the region. "Abu Nidal, the secretary-gener-

The proposal also represents an important evolution in U.S. thinking. For years, the emphasis has been on blocking non-Western nations from obtaining either missiles or the technology to build them.

But now, the administration says this effort must be supplemented by moves by the Middle Eastern nations to control these weapons themselves, although officials acknowledge that this could be a lengthy and difficult process.

They said a cable had been prepared instructing the U.S. ambassadors in Israel and Egypt to propose the talks.

While the initiative has been formulated by Reagan administration

# Dark Days Seen for U.S. Nuclear Arms Industry

Broadway in 1951, playing Mon-sieur Henri in "Legend of Lovers" abeth Ashlev. Other deaths:

Matthew Carney, 65, longtime

by President-elect George Bush, pledges by Middle Eastern counwho has already said he intends to tries against the "first use" of mismake stemming the spread of missile-borne weapons. siles and chemical weapons a top

Pentagon officials argued that it would be wrong for the United States to propose such a pledge because critics might cite such a U.S. initiative to challenge the assertion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that it has the right to make the "first use" of nuclear weapons in Europe in response to a Soviet attack

In addition, Pentagon officials addition, remagon on near-said they were urging that the Unit-ed States rethink any suggestion of bans on new types of ballistic mis-siles in the Middle East, as the State Department had wanted.

The Pentagon has also resisted any move by the United States to suggest limits on the range and payload of the weapons, another

State Department proposal.

Pentagon officials said such proposed measures were drafted in such a way that they were not technically consistent with the U.S. approach in the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union and needed to be rethought.

But Pentagon officials said they had successfully opposed the idea "We want to avoid a U.S. fingerprint on something that undercuts

talks," a Pentagon official said, referring to the measures suggested by the State Department.

That does not mean that this stuff is dead or gone," the official said, noting that such measures could be acceptable if proposed by Middle Eastern countries instead

of the United States. But other U.S. officials complained that the Pentagon had hampered the Middle East initiative. "The initiative is alive," one administration official said. "But it is considerably watered down."

They noted, for example, that the United States supports the idea of a nuclear freeze zone in Latin America and that this is not deemed to run counter to NATO's insistence that it needs to keep nuclear weapons in Europe to deter a possible Soviet attack.

No Middle Eastern nation currently has the means of shooting down a missile. This, plus the interest of Middle Eastern nations in chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, raises the specter of countries with weapons of mass destruction that are on hair-trigger

# Carlo Scorza, Ex-Fascist Chief in Italy, Dies

FLORENCE — Carlo Scorza,

91, the last leader of Italy's Fascist Party, died Friday in Castagno d'Andrea near Florence

Mr. Scorza was named secretary of the Fascist Party by Mussolini on April 17, 1943, just three months before the fall of the regime. He was the last survivor of the party hierarchy that took part in the so-called Great Meeting of July 25, 1943, where the party council voted to end Mussolini's

Before the meeting, Mr. Scorza had promised to vote with the council's proposal but at the last minute remained faithful to Mussolini and voted for the continua-

tion of the party and the war. After the war, he fled to Argentina, returning to Italy in 1955.

### Noel Willman, 70, Actor-Turned-Director

NEW YORK (NYT) - Noel Willman, 70, the British actorturned-director who staged the Robert Bolt drama "A Man for All Seasons," died of a heart attack here Saturday.

A native of Londonderry, North-em Ireland, Mr. Willman reached opposite Richard Burton and Eliz-

resident of Paris and author of three books, including "Peripheral

in Lettermullan, Ireland. Shohei Ooka, 79, one of Japan's most influential writers of the postwar era, Sunday after an illness. He

won recognition after publishing "Nobi" in 1951, a work about the darker side of human nature. Marion Phyllis Crocker, 98, adventurous descendant of the railroad-building family that linked the American coasts in the 19th century, Sunday in San Francisco. She was one of the the first society woman to go to France in World

War I to drive an ambulance. Willie Kamm, 88, considered one

of baseball's great third basemen, of Parkinson's disease Wednesday in Belmont, California. His lifetime

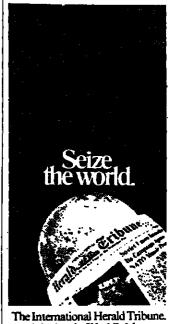
### Sudanese Demonstrate Against Price Increase

KHARTOUM — Thousands of people demonstrated in the Suda-nese capital and two provincial towns on Tuesday to protest a 500 percent increase in the price of sugar, witnesses and reports reaching Khartoum said. Hundreds of riot police were de-

ployed in the capital as several thousand people shouting anti-government slogans marched in at least three demonstrations, witnesses said. They called for the resignation of Prime Minister Sadek Mahdi's coalition government.

batting average was .281 and he set a major league record when he played 78 consecutive games in 1928 without committing an error, handling 246 chances. Massimo Mila, 78, or imo Mila, 78, one of Italy's

foremost musicologists and critics, Monday in Turin where he taught for more than three decades.



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erage of \$12 billion to \$13 billion the nuclear weapons industry. The three reactors at the Savannah River Plant have been shut the Morris News Service and made down since last spring because of structural flaws and management problems. Before being closed, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which

tors will not be completed until at manages the plant, had reduced by half the power under which the reactors were allowed to operate. Less power means less producone industry, says that from 1990 to tion of tritium, a radioactive form the year 2010, the cost of replacing of hydrogen used in thermonuclear

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The assessment of the condition modernizing the old plants will be of the reactors at the nation's largest nuclear weapons plant is con-That means that the United tained in a classified report pre-States would need to spend an avpared for Congress that describes what planners at the Energy Deannually over the next 22 years on partment believe the nuclear weapons industry will look like in 2010. The summary was obtained by

> available to The New York Times. The full study was delivered to the National Security Council earhier this month. Energy Secretary John S. Herrington has said that a declassified version would be made

The summary is one of the most precise estimates of the costs of repairing and cleaning up pollution warheads that decays and must be at the 17 principal weapons plants. periodically replenished. Tritium is It also underscores the important made only at the Savannah River political and fiscal choices that

await the Energy Department.

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Congress and the administration of President-elect George Bush. The Energy Department is seeking to increase its spending while closing several plants and consoli-

dating the activities of others. The authors of the summary propose to close the Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, Ohio, by 1994. The plant, which was opened in

1951, processes uranium into ingots. It has been the source of widespread fears in Ohio because of leaks of uranium dust into the atmosphere and of toxic chemicals into wells used for drinking water. The summary calls for shutting down nuclear weapons production and processing at the Hanford Reservation by 2000. The Hanford

plant, located in eastern Washington state, opened in 1944. The Energy Department wants

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to spend an unknown amount from 1990 to 1997 to upgrade plutonium processing buildings at the Rocky Flats Plant near Denver. But in 1995, the department also wants to begin closing the plant and to relocate its activities

The report does not say which plant will assume the primary role for processing plutonium for new weapons and recycling plutonium from old warheads. But it is widely believed that the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee or the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory will take up that role.

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# The Libyan Question

amount of attention with his recent disclosure that the United States was discussing with its NATO allies the possibility of destroying a chemical warfare plant that the Libyans are believed to be building outside Tripoli. In the past few days Iran and Syria, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League have taken stands expressing solidarity with Libya as a potential victim of American assault, complaining, as a Syrian statement put it, that Washington was seeking to justify "a new aggression against Libya under the pretext that Libya has a chemical weapons plant." The Italian Foreign Ministry says it has discussed the issue with the Libyans and that they have pledged to accept all international controls on banning the use of chemical weapons.

Well, good. We had been worrying that Mr. Reagan's statement of deep alarm was getting lost in the many distractions of his departure from office. It is reassuring to learn that the Libyan strongman, Moammar Gadhafi, takes the matter seriously enough to crank up reactions from countries with which Libya is in contact. He, for one, seems to believe that Mr. Reagan's words should not be easually dismissed, and he should be encouraged in that belief. Ordinarily the presumption is that the circumstances must be very special in order to justify the use of force. Given Libya's record of support for terrorism and the export of violence, however, one could argue that here the circumstances must be special in order to avoid the use of force, if it could be reasonably estab-

lished that force was the only reliable way to reduce the particular threat. Colonel Gadhafi's Libya is that kind of place.

As it happens, President-elect George Bush has identified himself with a strong position against chemical warfare - against the poisons themselves and against the missiles that could be used to deliver them. Asked about the Reagan remark, he said that at an international conference coming up next month in Paris to enforce the already existing global ban on chemical weapons, the United States would seek the help of its allies to "turn around the Libyan regime" on the plant. If that failed, he added, the United States would consider other options.

Regularly, Libya professes its moderation and civility, and various people and governments solemnly announce that the poor unoffending Libyans have been dreadfully misunderstood and by no one more so than the benighted Americans. Perhaps some will now say that the plant that the CIA design nates as the largest known chemical weapons facility in the Third World merely makes fertilizer. It may very well make fertilizer. It also may make weapons. The burden should be on those who believe that a discreet diplomatic approach works best with Libya to demonstrate that theirs is an effective way to undo the threat of its chemical plant.

The Paris conference, which will bring together 100 nations, including those whose products and technology apparently enabled Libya to develop a capability to sow chemical death, starts to get interesting.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

# An Ecological Disaster

When Alexander the Great set out to conquer the known world, his journey took him through the land bounded by the two great rivers of Central Asia, the Oxus and the Jaxartes. Now called the Amu Darya and the Sir Darya, they pour into a great inland lake known as the Aral Sea. The two rivers and the sea and the land surrounding them have now become the scene of an unparalleled ecological disaster.

Soviet authorities during the 1960s and '70s let limitless amounts of irrigation water be tapped from the two rivers. On a recent visit to the region, Bill Keller of The New York Times reported that the rivers are now "sluggish sewers" (IHT, Dec. 21). As for the Aral Sea, it has shrunk by two-fifths since 1960, "leaving behind 10,000 square miles of salty, man-made desert."

The results of the transformation: The Aral Sea was once blue and full of fish. Some 60,000 fishermen landed 48,000 tons a year. Now it is green and too salty for most species to endure. The commercial catch is zero.

 The dried bottom of the lake is covered with salts left by the receding waters. The salty grit —43 million tons a year — is whipped up by storms, and poisons farmland for hundreds of miles around. Shrinkage of the vast sea has already

begun to affect the climate, making summers hotter and winters colder.

• The deltas of the Annu Darya and the Sir Darya as they joined the Aral Sea formed rich oases amid the surrounding desert, supporting boar, deer, jackals, even tigers. The receding waters have devastated the unique delta wildlife.

 Drinking water in the region has become salty and polluted with fertilizers and pesticides. It may be to blame for the unusually high rates of stomach and liver disease, and of birth defects.

The agriculture for which the Aral was sacrificed is itself at risk because it is unsustainable. Excess minerals in the fertilizers, combined with naturally salty soil, make the land too salty for crops unless flushed out with increasing amounts of water. But there is no more to be had.

Until 1960, the two rivers delivered a flow of 50 cubic kilometers of water a year to the Aral. In 1986 no water at all reached the sea. A large harvest is at risk; irrigated land in the Aral basin provided 95 percent of all the raw cotton produced in the Soviet Union, 40 percent of the rice, 25 percent of exetables and 32 percent of fruit.

"A catastrophe of no lesser magnitude than Chernobyl," is how a writer in Pravda described the devastation. The Communist Party Central Committee spoke last September of a "major breakdown of the ecological systems." It urged more efficient use of water, and steps to return some of it to the sea instead of letting it accumulate uselessly in man-made lakes, as at present. There is much room for efficiency: Uzbek farmers were in such a hurry that they did not even line the

irrigation ditches to prevent seepage.
But the Central Committee's plan to return an annual 15 cubic kilometers of water to the sea is inadequate. The recycled water will be heavily polluted. A river inflow of 30 cubic kilometers is needed iust to prevent further shrinkage.

How could Soviet experts not have foreseen what they were doing? In fact, they did. They knew that the sea would die, but they judged that the new farmland would be worth the cost. They guessed that the salt deposits would form a crust and lie undisturbed, and that changes in climate would be minor. It may now be too late for their work of destruction, a monument to

human greed and folly, to be reversed. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Yes, Agenbite of Inwit

in television. He assembled a panel of mediagenic talking heads whose psychobabble left the couch potatoes cold. The baby boomer

suffered forevermore from agentite of inwit.
The italicized terms are all new entries in the third college edition of Webster's New World Dictionary. A lively successor to its predecessors of 1953 and 1970, the dictionary contains several thousand new words and phrases, adding fresh grist to the debate between purists who see any new coinage as corruption and those who regard the lan-

guage as a living, growing organism.

The dictionary was designed to meet the challenge of the volatile and expanding English language, especially American English," says the editor in chief, Victoria Neufeldt. Wall Street was fertile ground, yielding greenmail, junk bond, polson pill

Recently a baby boomer from fat city who had made megabucks in junk bonds got a job nology produced hacker and Walkman; the world of politics, Nixonian.

To pass muster, a word must have been in use for at least three years and show some evidence of durability. Voodoo economics didn't qualify because it seemed a one-time political shot from George Bush. Nor did make my day, which could easily disappear when Chint Eastwood does. Glasnost made it but perestroika didn't. When the edition went to press, Mikhail Gorbachev was talking more about openness than about economic reform.

Agenbite of inwif? It's an Anglicized version of a Latin phrase meaning "remorse of conscience." And it's clearly something the editors do not suffer from when it comes to celebrating mankind's humongous capacity to enrich language.

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your position to accumulate wealth. Corrup-

tion can only be substantially reduced in our

society if the opportunities for surviving and

achieving success become much less restric-

tive and when there are social sanctions

against illegal means of achieving success.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

### A Bishop Criticizes Thatcher

The bishop of Durham, David Jenkins, intends to step up his personal campaign of protest against what he calls the "wicked" spects of Thatcherism. "It is urgent because the government, and Mrs. Thatcher in particular, are getting more and more dogmatic—they don't listen to anyone ... The essence of the Christian message is that individuals are called to love one another as they love themselves within the community of humanity. The basic good is the capacity to choose good. This makes an idolatry of the modern notion of an isolated individual whose right is to choose as he or she likes." --- The Guardian (London).

- The Daily Times (Lagos).

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# Poland: Western Help Should Have a Condition WASHINGTON — A wave of

By Joshua Muravchik

police brutality in Poland is offering alarming evidence that the government of Prime Minister Miccayslaw Rakowski has no intention of fulfilling its promises of a new political accommodation, offered in exchange for the ending of strikes in August.

Apparently, Mr. Rakowski is gambling that a combination of economic reform and political repression will bring the country back to "normalcy," as officials have put it. He seems to elieve that if he can halt the slide in living standards, he may regain a meadifferent places. Third, none of the sure of popular acceptance, while using a heavy hand to silence the rerecorded beatings occurred during ar-

gime's more demonstrative foes. Mr. Rakowski, the former propaganda chief, became prime minister September. His elevation worried Solidarity from the beginning. Although he promised economic reforms and had cultivated an image as a "liberal," he came with a reputation as a bitter opponent of the banned labor union. "It is difficult to inter-pret Mieczyslaw Rakowski's promotion to prime minister as anything but another sign that the authorities only intent is to weaken the opposi-

tion," said one Solidarity leader. This contradiction seems to reflect Mr. Rakowski's convictions. Since taking office, he has espoused bold plans of economic reform that would push Poland toward a market economy. He even declared on the eve of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to Poland: "I would like to emplate her resoluteness or firmness in dealing with unprofitable companies."

On the political front, however, he has pulled back from the path of liberalization. He sabotaged the planned "roundtable" talks that lay at the heart of the August compromise with Soli-darity. And, as if to stick his thumb in the opposition's eye, he amounced his intention of closing Gdansk's Lenin shippend the histholeca of Solidarity

Then, last month, all across Poland the police began a systematic cam-paign of physical beatings of protest-ers. Numerous peaceful demonstrations have been staged by the regime's opponents in recent years. The usual police response has been to disperse the gatherings and sometimes to hold participants for 48 hours. This has changed. The police now encircle demonstrations and make arrests. Then in police vans or at the police

T ONDON — The world sometimes

forgets how vulnerable small

and Grenada in the Caribbean. In

recent years, all four of these island

states have been victims of political

crises involving foreign intervention.

a reminder of the fragile nature of

ministates. Fortunately, the aggressors, mercenaries recruited in Sri Lan-

ka by a few disaffected Maldivians, were routed by forces sent from India,

By Stephen Henningham

ANBERRA, Australia — The

South Pacific has again been ruffled by

political strife. In the past 18 months,

Fin and New Caledonia have been

shaken. This time, the trouble is in Vila,

The conflict there arose in part

from the ambitions of Barak Sope, a

former leader of the governing Van-

naakn party. He wants to be prime

minister, replacing Walter Lini. The conflict reflects underlying ethnic and regional divisions that could

threaten unity and the survival of

Mr. Lini, who is an Anglican

priest, and other Anglophone leaders

of Vanuaaku from the northern and

outer islands are at odds with Mr.

Sope and his Francophone support-

ers from Efate, where Vila is located,

and the islands nearby.

Although the 150,000 people of

Vanuatu are mostly ethnic Melane-

sians, they are linguistically and culturally fragmented. Nearly 100 dis-

tinct local languages are spoken. In the, 1970s and the early 1980s, these differ-

ences were overshadowed by an An-

glophone-Francophone cleavage cre-

ated by Vannatu's colonial status

under joint British and French admin-

istration. French opposition to early,

unitary independence for what was

democracy in the islands.

the sleepy capital of Vanuato.

picture postcard image of the

Vanuatu: Smudged Postcard

The failed coup in the Maldives was

That this brutality has been ordered by central authorities is suggested by three facts. The first is the dramatic six women by the special riot police, he was pulled into a police truck and beaten unconscious, suffering a bro-ken nose and jaw and a concussion. increase in frequency. According to Solidarity's commission on interven-In Wroclaw, police beat two mem-bers of the Orange Alternative, a tion and lawfulness — its "social selfdefense" arm - in recent times beatnew youth movement that specialings of demonstrators by police occurred 5 to 10 times a month. Last izes in protest by parody. One reported that police in heavy boots month 121 such cases were recorded. jumped up and down on his face and body. The other suffered a broken Second, the beatings occurred on many different occasions and in many arm and a concussion.

In Warsaw, a leader of the Independent Students' Association was held by the hair at police headquar-ters while his head was smashed against a wall. Other beatings have rests or dispersion. All came while the prisoners were safely in hand. Here are some grim details. Doz-ens were beaten in Katowice during a been recorded in Lodz and Gdansk. Solidarity leaders fear that such assaults will lead eventually to fatali-

ties, though the intent now is presumothers were injured when a police truck was driven into the crowd. ably not death but intimidation. In Poznan, for the first time in But it is already clear that Mr. Rakowski's dual-track strategy will fail. It will fail because Poland's ecomemory, middle-aged women were among the targets of police beatings. When a town council member atnomic decline is the fault not only of tempted to intervene in the arrest of an inefficient command economy

but of the inefficiency of alienated workers with no voice in public decisions or in the terms of their work. Even Mrs. Thatcher, an inveterate foe of British labor, tried to tell Mr. Rakowski that Western prosperity is the fruit not only of free markets but of free people, including workers free to form labor unions.

We in the West ought to send Mr. Rakowski a strong message. We should tell him that we would do our part to assist a Polish recovery based on both economic and political reform, but that one without the other is unacceptable; Polish prosperity in itself is of only marginal interest to us. On the other hand, a Poland on the path of greater freedom and independence is of deep interest, both humanitarian and political.

We should urge him to change course, now. As a first step, he should call off the goons.

The writer is a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute for Pub-lic Policy Research. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# China: The Next Step for Agriculture

By Roy Prosterman and Timothy Hanstad

C EATTLE — Decollectivization O of agriculture brought a rapid increase of about half in the real value of farm output by China's 800 million peasants, but the success has plateaued and Beijing is looking for ways to resume progress.

In the late 1970s, the Communist

commemoration of the Nov. 11,

1918, rebirth of the Polish state, and

leadership decided to divide collective farms into small individual family farms. The collective technically retains ownership of the land, but peasant families can work it on their own, typically for 15 years.

Production rose dramatically, and peasants spend much less time on their crops. Time freed from the featherhedding on the collective farm is now spent on agricultural sidelines and nonagricultural work.

The resulting prosperity is evi-dent. Rice, vegetable and meat consumption is much higher, cash in-comes have soared, new brick houses are springing up everywhere, and television sets, radios and electric

fans, once items of luxury, have be-come standard household goods. But yield increases have leveled off since 1985. The initial increases resulted from annual improvements
--- more careful timing of operations, more fertilizer, better seeds, improved water management, more

assiduous weeding Yields have not yet achieved the standards set by Japan and South Korea, where land reform has given farmers maximum security of tenure in the form of outright ownership. Further yield increases in China will require costly improvements such as tube wells, land leveling, terracing and drainage systems. The problem is that the peasants are unwilling to

make these longer-term investments because they lack security of tenure. The peasant has use rights, but the local cadre has the power to violate them. There have been enough examples of the cadre snatching land away to make every-one's future rights uncertain.

Full ownership seems to be the only solution. Not only would it increase productivity, it would proba-bly help solve senous inflationary problems that result largely from high rates of consumption and low rates of investment. Pessants cur-rently use their profits to buy consumer goods, in part because they are unwilling to invest in capital improvements on the land.

Granting full ownership would raise much-needed state revenue. By charging the peasants even a modest amount per acre, depending on land quality, in exchange for legal title (peasants we interviewed were more than willing to pay), the government could raise very large sums.

The writers, development specialists at the University of Washington School of Law, contributed this comment to the ational Herald Tribune.

## station, detainees are viciously beaten. Ministates: Small Is Vulnerable in a Harsh World

By Shridath S. Ramphal The writer is secretary-general of the Commonwealth.

states can be. Within the Commonwealth, a cooperative association of Britain and 47 of its former colonies the most populous Commonwealth around the globe, there are 17 councountry. Indian intervention was retries with populations of fewer than 250,000 people. They include the Malquested by President Manmoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives. dives and the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, Vanuatu in the South Pacific

But the coup attempt marked an end to any assumptions the Maldives may have had that the world was a safe place, at least for small nations uninvolved in big-power politics. Scores of mercenaries are now in Maldivian custody awaiting trial and sentencing. The attack and its aftermath have created strains in the Maldives, a community of 200,000 people who live in a chain of beautiful atolls with only a token security force to

then the New Hebrides united the

Anglophone-Protestant majority into a coherent nationalist movement.

people of Efate and nearby islands have resented what they see as an

unfair distribution of top positions to

people from the northern islands.

They also dislike the dominance of

Although Mr. Lim's government has the upper hand, further violence

and disruption by disgruntled sup-porters of Mr. Sope and the Franco-

phone opposition could lie ahead, es-

pecially since these disaffected

groups can argue that they now have no voice in Parliament. Earlier this

month, the government held by-elec-

tions to fill parliamentary seats va-

cated by an opposition boycott.
Since Vanuaaku has an overwhelm-

ing majority in Parliament, there is

members are even attracted by the

idea of a one-party state. So the gov-

eming party will need to exercise pow-

er sensibly lest it erode its position,

and democratic institutions in Van-

The writer, a research fellow and

specialist on Pacific affairs at the Aus-

tralian National University in Camber-

ra, recently visited Vanuatu. He con-

tributed this comment to the

International Herald Tribune.

uatu, in pursuit of short-term gain.

er islanders in national politics.

Since independence in 1980, the

protect them from external threat. Yet something good may come out of this: The failed coup may heighten international understand ing of the regional dangers that can arise from external intervention in the affairs of small states. There should be an international agreement to outlaw the recruitment and

training of mercenaries anywhere. But the response must go further. There are obvious roles for regional security arrangements. But the paramount role belongs to the United Nations. In consultation with small countries, it should help develop permanent mechanisms to deter any who might be tempted to exploit the weakness of ministates. Small countries should not be forced to arm in order to survive.

A Commonwealth report in 1985 drew attention to the problems of political security facing small na-tions. It stressed the need for eco-nomic independence and regional cooperation to help ensure security. It also proposed that the United Nations strengthen its capacity to safeguard the security of ministates. The Commonwealth endorsed the report and has been seeking to promote creative international responses to it. But the world has had little time for the problems of small countries.

So the Commonwealth has promoted greater vigilance and self-reliance among its members. Increased collaboration among regional neighbors, particularly in the Eastern Caribbean and the Pacific, has also been encouraged, with Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand often suplittle check on its power. Some of its plying training and equipment.

In 1987, two thirds of the technical assistance resources of the Commonwealth went to programs for small states. For example, a Commonwealth trade office was set up in Geneva to assist small member countries that have vital interests in the Uraguay round of multilateral trade negotiations. Most of them had no representation there.

And in 1983, the Commonwealth opened an office in New York to help maintain a modest presence at

the UN for a few Pacific and Indian Ocean islands. The office was ex-panded this year to accommodate six additional missions from the Caribbean, Africa and the Indian

Ocean, including the Maldives. threats to their political security, they also are at high risk from climate change and a rise in the sea level such as might be caused by the so-called greenhouse effect. The Commonwealth is engaged in a major study of the implications of this danger. But wider concern and more cre-

ative international action are required. There must be a secure place in our world for the small and the weak no less than for the big and the strong. A collective approach is needed.

In some ways, 1988 has been a year of historic change for the better. As we hope for reduced tension in 1989 in major trouble spots, we should not forget the potential for

must not be ignored. International Herald Tribune.

While island states face potential

trouble that smallness represents. The warning from the Maldives

Global 500 award from the United Nations Environmental Program for his work in forest protection. His life had been threatened, he said recently, by local landowners, and Monday, the son of one of them claimed to have hired the killer. In the remote regions of the Amazon such violence is not unusual, and Mr. Mendes had made enemies with his determined battle against further de-struction of the tropical forest. He and his followers were credited with saving

A Martyr

By Tom Wicker

N EW YORK — The shot that killed Francisco Mendes Filho

last week in Brazil may not have been

heard round the world. But Mr. Men-

des's violent death may at least for-

ther alert global authorities to the

dangers of deforestation - an envi-

ronmental abuse he fought so effec-

tively that he probably was murilered by the land exploiters he opposed.

Mr. Mendes was a founder and

organizer of the union of rubber tap-

pers, whose traditional - and envi-

ronmentally sound - way of life in

the Amazon jungle was threatened by

At his death, he was the most prom-

ment leader of the rubber tappers, the

recognized national spokesman for

their interests and the recipient of a

indiscriminate land clearance.

vast expanses from the buildozer. But far more of Brazil's rich "tropa-cal moist forest" is gone forever lost not just to the rubber tappers who "harvested" it without damaging or exploiting it, but to the wildlife whose habitat and ecosystems have been destroyed, to the food and timber uses it might have served and to populations all over the world who depend on the chlorophyllic action of plants and trees to keep the Earth's atmosphere from excessive pollution

mosphere from excessive pour That dependence is becoming pre-dicride emissions carious. Ĉarbon dioxide emi have increased in recent years from about 1.5 billion tons annually to more than 5 billion tons. In the first half of the 21st century, carbon dioxide concentration in the air will be about double that of pre-industrial times; that will contribute heavily to the greenhouse effect, expected to

raise the Earth's temperatures. Francisco Mendes tims fought not only the rubber tappers' battle, but the whole placer's. And the assault to which he responded in the far-off junsies of the Amazon was not merely the product of shortsighted Brazilian de-velopment policies. It resulted also from the rising demand in the United States for cheap beef to make the Hig Macs and Whoppers on which the new fast-food industry was thriving. Pasture-fed cattle from Latin America were an economical alternative to grain-fed beef from North America.

So Brazil embarked on a self-destructive course: tax credits, exemp-tions and deductions, as well as subsidized loans, for private entrepreneurs to invest in cattle ranching. Inevitably, these economic seductions led to the large-scale conversion of forest land to pasture — though the forest was far more valuable, inherently and perhaps even economically, than pasture. From 1965 to 1983, 469 large cattle

ranches, averaging 23,000 hectares (57,000 acres) each, were established in the Amazon region. One-fourth of this land actually was cleared by 1983. The result, through 1983, was a \$2.5 billion government investment, in effect subsidizing irredeemable defores-tation and land degradation. For most of the entrepreneurs Mr. Mendes

fought so hard, profits were immense.
Brazil is hardly the only offender.
Every year, about 11-million acres
of tropical forests and woodlands are estroyed around the world - mostly to clear land for agriculture to feed growing populations, or to supply exchange-earning exports. At present rates, by the year 2017, several countries will have destroyed all their forests: Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, El Salvador.

Thus, the kind of fight that Mr. Mendes waged, literally to his death, was of concern far beyond the Amazon - as are ozone depletion, acid rain, toxic wastes, desertification, ocean spoilage, diminishing resources, rising population and numerous other impending crises.

George Bush as he prepares to be-come president, with all the influence that office can exert on world development and conservation practices.

to head the Environmental Protection Agency, But even so experienced an environmentalist can have real impact on these global problems only if they are given the highest priority by a president as determined in his way, as Francisco Mendes Filho was, in his. The New York Times.

### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Marital Reform

NEW YORK - The Herald today a place ten minutes distant by boat.

he returned to the ground. He had attained a new record height, thus beating the record of 5,880 metres held by the late M. Perreyon.

1938: Russian Christmas

VATICAN CITY - Bittomess over what is declared to be widespread attempts in Soviet Russia as well as in Germany to stifle popular religious spirit at Christmastide was expressed today [Dec. 27] by the Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, Russians simply had atheism without a substitute. for religion, but things are different in Nationalist-Socialist Germany, the Vatican organ said. In the Na-tionalist Socialist world," it points out, "the negation of Christianity, no less obstinate, is transformed into a neo-pagan and pantheist mysticism which pretends to protest against atheism and even stands at defender of the faith and religion against materialistic Bolshevism, thus having the right to the gratitude

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No more serious problems face

Mr. Bush has made a good start with his nomination of Wilham Reilly

[Dec. 27] urges on Congress the necessity of enacting a uniform law for all the States and Territories relative to marriage and divorce. It shows, in A page of instances called from recent court records, deplorable results from the prevailing condition of af-fairs, by which a marital contract may be valid in one State and void in

1913: A Flight Record

NICE - Legagneaux, the French aviator, broke the world's altitude record at the aerodrome at Saint-Raphael today [Dec. 27] by rising to a height of 6,150 metres. He took one hour and thirty-five minutes to ascend. A large crowd watched the aviator, who rose into the air with wonderiul regularity. Higher and higher the airplane circled until it disap-peared from sight, and an hour and fifty-four minutes elapsed before

of those whom it persecutes."





TEW YORK — The shot he killed Francisco Mendes Flat week in Brazil may not have be and round the world. But Mr. Men and round the world. But Mr. Men are least death may at beauty. ard round the world. But Mr. Ma.
3's violent death may at least it.
2's violent death may at least it.
2's alert global authorities to it.
2's agers of deforestation — at each amental abuse he fought so the amental abuse he fought was mitted. Ely that he probably was marden the land exploiters he opposed the land exploiters he opposed Mr. Mendes was a founder a ganizer of the union of rubber gammase traditional - and a nmentally sound — way of Me e Amazon jungle was threaten discriminate land clearance

At his death, he was the most page At his occasional the nubber tapped to cognized national spokeman to seir interests and the recipion di ilobal 500 award from the University ations Environmental Program is work in forest protection His life had been threatened aid recently, by local lands ad Monday, the son of one of the laimed to have hired the killer In the remote regions of the Annual och violence is not unusual, and dendes had made enemies with etermined battle against furle traction of the tropical forest Half is followers were credited with the vast expanses from the buildon

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# The Fight or Forests, No One Escapes Perm 35, A Martyr But These Men Were Free By A. M. Rosenthal

N EW YORK — One day, I am sure it will be possible to forget the prison camp in the Urals. So far, almost three weeks later, that has not been so for more than a few hours at a time. Nobody escapes physically from Perm 35, where so many political prisoners suffered for years — and

The commandant says nobody ever tries to escape. Where would they go? Beyond the barbed wire lie not only snow and forest but a vast nation, where

where some still do.

### ON MY MIND

no person can move about without papers of permission. The only escape for prisoners of Perm 35 is in the mind poetry written on the memory, music without sound, prayers without prayer books, imaginary embraces.

But the mind itself is what keeps bringing freed political prisoners back to their cells and is why the sentence never really ends for them. They ask themselves questions, seeking some trace of meaning in injustice, as does a visitor.

In the late fall, the Soviet government agreed that I could go to Perm 35, about which I had written. No foreigners had been permitted there before.

I think permission was given because most of the prisoners of Perm 35 were to be released before I got there. Moscow apparently believed the report of an interested American journalist might be of use. But permission to visit Perm 35 was rescinded as soon as I reached Moscow.

Why? The camp still held Soviet citi-zens imprisoned for political crimes. Some officials might have been nervous about a visit at the very time Mikhail Gorbachev was telling the United Nations that Soviet citizens were no longer imprisoned for what they said or believed. A Soviet editor intervened, and the visit was on again. Are there meanings to be sifted out and kept?

I think one was in the way the prisoners and officers acted. The Soviet officials who were with me

### Just Let Him Backpedal

M IKHAIL Gorbachev's is a foreign policy of concessions: To maintain the momentum of change and innovation, he is prepared to meet the demands of his adversaries -- often without receiving reciprocating concessions. Only the most serious internal preoccupations can explain such an experimental diplomacy; in foreign policy it is almost always a liability to be in a hurry. Western policy continuity is now important not because Mr. Gorbachev might not be serious, but precisely because he is serious, and will keep backpedaling if we let him.

— Stephen Sestanovich, a Soviet expert, writing in The Washington Post.

والأستوعارية والأراز أرجوان

every step of the way — prison officers, police inspectors, prosecutors, KGB men — simply could not handle a situation as totally new as having foreigners moving about a camp talking to prisoners.

They could find no answers in the fat handbooks of regulation and punishment to which they kept turning. Without those instructions to sustain them, they turned on each other, angrily contradicting and threatening one another. I thought of them in the days after the Armenian earthquake, when officials in Moscow berated Soviet rescue squads for falling apart. But it was not asked often in

Moscow who or what was really to blame. The prisoners were men who had sacrificed their liberty to fight the society that lived by regulation handbook. So that day in the camp, while the officials were confined by the rigidity of regulation, the prisoners were the free men, free enough to seize the moment and shout their message: Remember us.
All they needed was the courage to

risk retaliation after the visitors left. They did have that, those allowed to talk to us, and those who were not.

A few hours after we arrived, a prisoner rushed out of a wooden building toward us, shouting in English that he wanted to talk to us. His name tag read Valery Smirnov. Guards shouldered him away. And the commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Osin, stared into his face. After I was back in the United States. I learned that Mr. Smirnov had been the cellmate of Natan Sharansky in the po-

litical "zone" of Perm 35. Once, when Mr. Sharansky was returned from a punishment cell where he had been on a hunger strike, Mr. Smirnov gave him bread he had saved from his own rations. This infuriated the commandant. He said that if Mr. Smirnov was such a good guy, let him try hunger for himself, and sent him to the punishment cells. Mr. Sharansky testifies to this in his

memoir of the gulag, "Fear No Evil."

That commandant was the same man he looked so long into Mr. Smirnev's face as they stood in the snow, the same Lieutenant Colonel Osin.

We did not see Mr. Smirnov again. But I know from the risk he took, from what freed prisoners and those still in the cells say, and from what the top Soviet official who accompanied me said, that outside attention to the political prisoners has helped set them free. That is another lesson that keeps coming back from the visit.

Many Americans have written to the prisoners of Perm this past year.
The address is: U.S.S.R.; 618810, Permskaya obl.; Chusovskoy r-n; St. Vsesvyatskaya uchr. VS-389-35.

Perhaps more letters will help speed the day for the political prisoners still in Perm 35, or any other places of The New York Times.

the gulag that remain.

**OPINION** 



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### On an Exiled Polish Leadership and a Unified Germany

Regarding "East Bloc Emancipation: armed forces fought Nazi Germany dur-The Search for a Model" (Opinion, Dec. ing the battle of Britain, at Narvik, at 13) by Max Jakobson: Cassino, in Normandy and in the battle

Mr. Jakobson cites Stalin's fraudulent argument at Yalta that Poland was a corridor through which the Germans had attacked Russia twice in 30 years. In 1914 and 1941, Poland did not exist. Both times, the Germans were able to attack without going through "corridors." By destroying Poland before 1914 and again before 1941, Russia twice established a direct frontier with Germany and thus

created inviting conditions for invasion. At Yalta, Roosevelt cynically accepted Stalin's version of "free elections" Poland. Mr. Jakobson claims that Finland preserved its political system because it had existed in Finland before. But the reason Stalin did not treat Finland as he treated Poland was the reaction he would have provoked throughout Scandinavia; in the end, he kept a lot of

Scandinavian goodwill for his empire. Mr. Jakobson argues that "Poland's social fabric had been torn to shreds by five years of German occupation" and that "liberal parliamentary government had no roots there." Throughout the war, the Polish government-in-exile in London maintained contact with the political parties at home. Despite barbarous German occupation, those parties succeeded in existing covertly. There was even a Polish parliament-in-exile in London.

Like the Free French of Charles de Gaulle and the free governments of Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, the Polish government in London was ready to return home and hold free elections. It consisted almost entirely of experienced political people whose political roots were in the period when Poland did have democratically elected governments. Its power is useless against teen-agers who

ing the battle of Britain, at Narvik, at Cassino, in Normandy and in the battle of the Atlantic. They fought for freedom. The enormous majority of the people in Poland awaited the return of the Polish government from London. It was not to be. At Yalta, Roosevelt agreed to withdraw recognition of the government-inrecognized the quisling Communist government installed by the Red Army.

JIM PRICE

Mr. Jakobson writes: "A solid Fast Germany is a guarantee of stability in Europe—a stability based on Germany's continued division. This remains the hard rock of common interest between the two blocs." Does he really believe that with glasnost spreading all over Eastern Eu-rope, East Germany can be exempted without the use of force? And what would the East German people choose if selfdetermination were granted to them?

Mr. Jakobson's model should make allowance for human rights and moral values - and for the idea that a unified Germany can be peaceful.

WALTER KOCK. Bodensdorf, Austria.

### More Faith in Israel, Please

A. M. Rosenthal's concern for Israel's security is doubtless well-meant, but it is somewhat paranoid. ("Israel Will Not Play Dead, America — Like It or Not," Dec. 21.) If he knew what Israel had in its military arsenal, he would be less concerned about its ability to defend itself. The problem is that this enormous

chests defying "tough" (in reality, mostly

softhearted) Israeli paratroopers to shoot. An independent Palestinian state on the West Bank, as wisely envisaged by the sages of San Francisco in 1947, is the only true solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. And it is also the only way of putting Palestinian intentions to the test.

The choice will be theirs: either to live with us in peace (yes, I am Israeli) or to become extinct in 48 hours by the agency of the aforementioned arsenal.

Does Mr. Rosenthal honestly believe that a Palestinian state could accomplish what a plethora of Arab states failed to accomplish in the past 40 years? A little more faith in the Jewish brain and Israeli brawn is an urgent desideratum in friends of Israel like Mr. Rosenthal.

B. MARGALIT. Hochschule für Jüdische Studien. Heidelberg,

The press keeps talking about "occu-pied territory." The term used to be employed when a powerful country invaded a weaker one without a declaration of war. Examples are China and Tibet, or the Soviet Union and the Baltic states. Territory taken as a result of war was called "conquered territory."

In this connection it should be noted

that the land acquired by Israel has been taken as the result of wars forced upon israel by Islamic states. Kurds, an Islamic people who far out-

number Palestinians and have always wanted their own homeland, are ignored by fellow Moslems. Is it possible that this is so because the Palestinians can be used as an ideological weapon against Israel and the Kurds cannot?

SAMUEL J. GORDEN.

# Night Cruise on the Saigon: It Seemed a Pleasant Idea

By Michael Richardson

HO CHI MINH CITY — "You should make an evening cruise," said Mr. Kiet as we sat at lunch in the Hotel Majestic overlooking the Saigon River, which still bears the city's former name. It seemed a pleasant idea. Mr. Kiet, a guide and interpreter, went off to make the arrangements.

The river snakes through the Mekong Delta on its way to the South China Sea. It changes course so many times that guests in the dining room on the fifth floor of the hotel who see a ship coming

### MEANWHILE

upstream from the sea sometimes think the vessel is sailing serenely through jungle and emerald rice fields.

In front of the hotel, freighters and trawlers lie at anchor. Battered ferries crisscross the turbid water, carrying commuters with bicycles and traders laden with fruit, vegetables and consumer goods for sale in the burgeoning free markets of a city that seems only nominally under the control of a socialist regime.

Since the Communists took Saigon in 1975, foreign tourists have trickled in. At first they came almost exclusive ly from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but in the past few years they have started arriving from Australia, Western Europe and East Asia. Bus tours to handicraft centers, factories and monuments of the Vietnam War are fixtures of the tourist circuit in and around Ho Chi Minh City. Cruising on the Saigon River is not.

Our hired boat, drawn up at a concrete wharf, was hidden from view by the hawkers, strollers and fishermen who throng the bank in the evening. That was just as well. Had there been time to inspect the wooden vessel, we probably would have canceled.

Within seconds we were nosing away from the bank. The boat was about 20 feet (6 meters) long and bore all the allmarks of old age and overuse. There were two engines, one somewhere in the bowels of the boat and the other an outboard with a propeller at the end of an extended metal tube. In Thailand they call this contraption a "longtail." It powers river craft there at high speed. Ours was a very weak cousin.

Steering was done by a man on the bow who worked in haphazard combination with the man manipulating the longiail. We sat on the cabin roof in rickety reclining chairs. As the boat meandered upstream past a wartime hospital ship converted into a restaurant and a floating dock provided by the Soviet Union, a

Vietnamese in jeans, T-shirt and thongs introduced himself as Captain Khoi.

"This evening," he said with an air of mystery in heavily accented French, "we can offer you Saigon by night from the river, with some dancing for your pleasure." He retired to the back of the boar to drink beer with some others. On the bank opposite the city are rice fields fringed with sago palms. "In 1968," said my companion, an Australian journalist, "the Vietcong fired rockets at Saigon from somewhere in there. We

never knew where they would strike." He spoke without a trace of nostalgia. As night fell, the boat entered a canal. We passed under a bridge that rumbled with the noise of motor scoot-

ers and other vehicles. At one end was an empty concrete guard post surrounded by sandbags and barbed wire. It was nice to be at peace.

About 45 minutes later we had rejoined the Saigon River when a clunking

sound in the engine room suggested me-chanical trouble or a complicated maneuver. Captain Khoi was standing on the bow peering ahead. Lights loomed out of the darkness, followed by the sound of music. We edged up to the railing of a big, new nightclub-restaurant on the river bank. Suddenly about 20 men, women and

children emerged from the cabin of our boat. Several of the men carried guitars. They headed straight for the band that was warming up on stage. "This is the Thanh Da cultural center," said Captain Khoi solemnly. "It has been built by the local people's committee."

"Now we know why we've come so far," muttered my friend, with the resigned air of someone who has been conned many times in Saigon. Mr. Kiet said none of the below-decks passengers paid a fare. Almost in unison, we ordered him to instruct Captain Khoi to get us back to the hotel in double-quick time.

It was not to be. First the main engine conked out. Then the longtail propeller fouled in the anchor rope of a barge moored without lights in the middle of the river. There was an altercation between the Vietnamese crews.

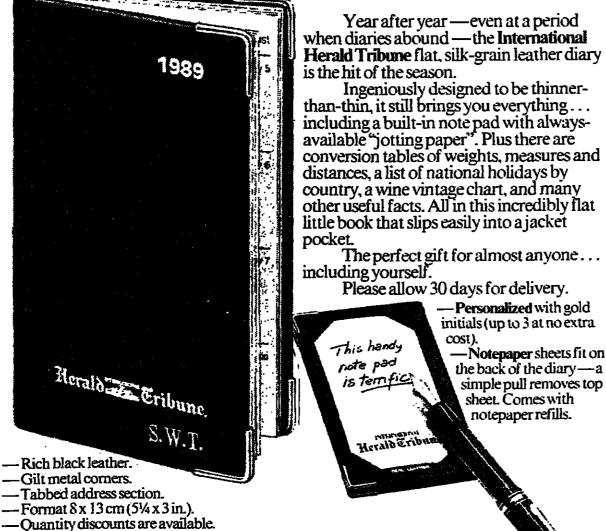
An hour later, with both engines running fitfully, we reached the outskirts of the city and decided to abandon ship. Mr. Kiet found alternative transportation, a battered taxi truck. "Special compartment reserved for foreigners," he said as he banged the door shut on us in the driver's cabin. It was more like a gas chamber. Fumes and dust came billowing

up through rust holes in the floor. After bouncing for several minutes over a rough track, we neared a main road. "Cannot," said the driver as he swing the vehicle onto a rougher, dustier track. "No license. Must avoid police." So that was how the memorable Saigon River cruise ended. With glimpses of suburban night life. Through a glass, darkly. Wooden shacks pressing in on our track. In one, a family sat bent around a low

other, a tailor worked over a sewing machine under a single, naked bulb. International Herald Tribune.

table, eating rice and vegetables. In an-

# Our big success story is our pocket diary: thin, flat and elegant.

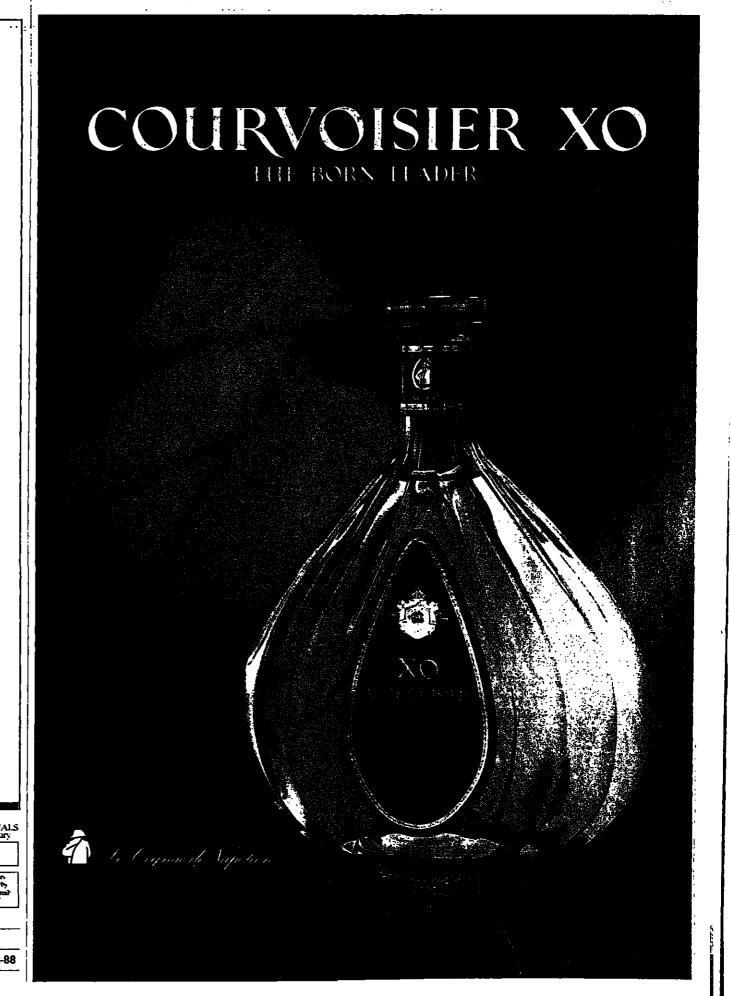


— Plenty of space for appointments. \_\_\_\_ Rerald Eribune International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division

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By James M. Markham New York Times Service

rage o

PARIS - Dominique Moisi, the depuly director of the French Institute of International Relations, says he sometimes feels like "a representative of an endangered species -- those who are still fighting for the survival of the West."

Mr. Moisi belongs to the West European branch of a tiny clite, the theory class of strategic thinkers, and he can feel its edifice trembling as Mikhail S. Gorbachev does all sorts of things that the leader of an inherently expansionist Soviet Union was never supposed to do.

For starters, Mr. Gorbachev accepted an offer that the theory class believed was fashioned to be refused, the so-called zero option to abolish medium-range nu-

The zero option was largely the handiwork of Richard N. Perle, a hard-line Pentagon alumnus and a member of the trans-Atlantic elite

Mr. Gorbachev has continued wrecking conceptual models with his "new king," permitting American verification experts to poke around his nation

and 10,000 tanks.

"It's shaking the foundations of our thinking," said Mr. Moisi, who keeps a portrait of the defiant Sir Thomas More on his office wall to encourage an independent esprit.

From a manor at Ditchley Park outside Oxford to a huxury hotel in Munich, where the leasure of the theory class is indulged and subsidized, encouraging untroubled contemplation of Big Issues, an agonizing reappraisal has been un-

Does Mr. Gorbachev's new thinking mean irrelevance for the heavily militarized brand of thinking that the theory class has been supplying since the cold war began? Could jobs be threatened? Happily for them, and hardly surpris-

ingly, the thinkers of the strategic circuit have decided that the answer is no. But after a fright, they have resolved that their industry needs some intellectual restructuring to avoid Gorbachev-in-

roaming plenipotentiary to the cite's many seminars. "A lot of nuclear stratemany sen gists are hustling to learn about economics and international finance."

Like many of his caste, Mr. Burt cau-tions that there is nothing irreversible about the Gorbachev phenomenon, that the Soviet leader could moult into his own hard-liner should perestroika and glamost fail to produce a more vigorous nation. Vigilance is the watchword. Swords are not yet plowshares.
"The strategic-affairs community has

been focusing on the problem of an ex-pansionist Soviet Union for 40 years." Mr. Burt continued. "But this guy might not make it. What are the implications of a crumbling empire -- could it become a desperate Soviet Union?"

West Germany has the highest per capita density of strategic thinkers in Western Europe, including a raft of "peace researchers" who regard the Soviet Union as a benign and frightened super-

In Munich, Josef Joffe, foreign editor

and announcing that he intends to reduce Soviet military forces by 500,000 men Burt, the U.S. ambassador to Bonn, a confidently that "the theory class will always be in business.

"If one conflict recedes, other conflicts will raise their ugly heads," Mr. Joffe. said. "We will talk about economic warfare, Soviet psychological warfare and

the politics of imperial disintegration." He said he was involved in two major think-tank studies on the future of U.S. troops in Europe, a clear growth area in West German angest. And he observed that though nuclear experts will be less in demand, graduate students who aspire to join the strategic freemasonry should move quickly into the subject of conventional disarmament.

Some thinkers say Mr. Gorbachev has actually been good for business, jolting the strategic elite out of well-worn ruts and uncovering new dilemmas and co-nundrums — the stuff of many seminars, monographs, books and weekends to Oxford and West Berlin.

Will Enrope actually feel safer with fewer nuclear weapons, which have up to now made war unthinkable? Is the fading of superpower rivalry opening a fascinal-

ing era (and minined topic) of superpowwhere in the world?

"No, no, no - unemployment is not around the corner," insisted François Heisbourg, the Frenchman who is now director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. "I can tell you it's going to be a lot more fun than going over and over again the same arguments about the window of vulnerability. first-strike capacity and the 24 notches of nuclear deterrence."

Charting under the watchful eye of the martyred Thomas More, Mr. Moisi noted that another growth area for research institutions was Third World conflicts. "In the Third World, we are selling 20thcentury weapons to people who have the emotions of the 19th century," the Frenchman said.

But whatever dangers Mr. Gorbachev might pose to the theory class, Mr. Motsi said he could not repress a feeling of elation. "If you believe in democracy," he said, "you feel that your side has won the

# **Norway Says Soviets Are Bolstering Fleet**

OSLO - Norway said Tuesday that the Soviet Union had considcrably strengthened its northern ficet, based on the Kola Peninsula in the Arctic, by adding a new aircraft carrier and a huge miclearpowered cruiser.

Colonel Gullow Gjeseth of the Norwegian Defense Command said the vessels had been transferred in the last two weeks.

This represents a very significant reinforcement," he said.

These are two of the most modern and hard-hitting surface vessels they have."

Norway shares a border with the Soviet Union.

The northern fleet, based at Murmansk, would play a vital role in control of Atlantic shipping lanes linking the United States with Europe in time of war.

Colonel Gjeseth said the 28,000ton Kirov-class cruiser Mikhail Kalinin was moved from the Leningrad shipyards, where it was built,

to the northern fleet last weekend. He said the Soviet Union previously had only three such cruisers, the biggest warships built since World War II apart from aircraft

Two of them were with the northern fleet; the third was with the Pacific fleet.

They have a top speed of more than 30 knots and are 250 meters (270 yards) long. They carry 20 cruise missiles and helicopters for

anti-submarine warfare. Colonel Gieseth said the Kievclass aircraft carrier Baku was transferred to the northern fleet two weeks ago. Two carriers of this type were with the northern fleet and two were with the Pacific fleet, he said.



Mrs. Regina Gordilho, at left, in a recent demonstration in Rio de Janeiro demanding an end to police violence in the Brazilian capital.

In a class of its own

out, "Cutty Sark".

SCOTS WHISKY

In the fiercely competitive clipper races

A hundred years later, Cutty Sark Scots

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Whisky maintains the same tradition of

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# Mother Fights Rio Police in Son's Death

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service RIO DE JANEIRO - When the police make raids in the shantytowns of Rio de Janeiro, they often shoot first and ask questions later, apparently confident that the families of innocent victims are too poor to dare complain about police brutality.

But when five policemen beat a physical education student to death in March last year, he turned out to be from a prosperous Rio family and his mother, Regina Gordilbo, decided that at least on this occasion the traditional abuse of power by the Brazilian police would not go unpunis

First, she sought an audience with the state governor, Wellington Moreira Franco, who promised that justice would be done. Next, she found witnesses to the murder of her 24year-old son, Marcellus, and persuaded them to give evidence. Finally, constantly andging newspaper editors, she kept press interest in

Yet, in the months that followed. Mrs. Gordilho saw the police and the courts closing ranks against her. There was a suggestion investigators that Marcellus might have ed of heart failure, while some policemen claimed that cocaine had been found on him.

Finally, when most witnesses refused to testify after receiving death threats, homicide charges against the five policemen were dropped. The case was then handled by a special military court, which gave each of the accused an 18-month suspended sentence for exceeding his authority and ordered all five

so I took my case to the streets," the 54-year-old mother said. "I began demonstrating with a sign outside the main police precinct, in front of the governor's palace and in city plazas, and I'd tell everyone I could about what had happened to Marcellus."

Soon, families of other victims of police violence began telling her their stories. "I quickly realized that Marcellus was not an isolated case but rather part of a generalized problem, particularly for the poor," she recalled. "The fight for justice for Marcellus became the fight to clean up the entire police

Mrs. Gordilho decided to pursue her new cause in politics. Running as a candidate for the left-leaning opposition Democratic La-bor Party in municipal elections Nov. 15, she won a seat on the 42-member City Council. A few weeks later, her party selected her to be president of the council, giving her a political visibility far beyond anything she had imag-

"In Brazil, politics are terribly discredit-ed," she said in an interview. "No one beheves in any authority, be it the president, ministers, congress or governors. But there has to be renewal and change. I must show my sons and grandsons that it is possible to nprove things, that we have no right to give

The case of Marcellus still haunts her. Tears streamed down her face as she recounted witnesses' descriptions of how an argument over identity cards led the police to

ward a police van where they struck him on the head with the vehicle's door until his skull

She added that she was determined to pursue the case by appealing the judgment of the lower court. Most witnesses were intimi-dated into silence, she said, yet one woman dared to speak out and, although in hiding, had promised to repeat her testimony.

Mrs. Gordilho has also served notice on Rio state police that she plans to use her new position to denounce their abuses. "In a country with no death penalty, it is freely applied by the police," she said.

Even in her new post, Mrs. Gordilho expects difficult times. She said she was arrested briefly twice during her campaign to win justice in the case of her son and on a third occasion she was told by a policeman that she would "go the way of Marcellus" if she con-

Yet, having been born into a prominent provincial family "that gave its name to streets" and having attended an exclusive convent school "where the official language was French," Mrs. Gordilho has now fully assumed the changes in her life wrought by her son's death.

"I know that I couldn't have done what I 🕈 did if I had been poor," she said, adding that she owns several companies and properties in the Rio de Janeiro area. "The poor know they can't take on the police. That's why I have a special responsibility. My flag is human

### In Cabinet Shuffle, Takeshita Keeps **Key Ministers and Party Leaders** The changes came before partial transport minister, Takashi Haompiled by Our Staff From Dispatch Senate elections scheduled for July segawa, to the post.

TOKYO - Prime Minister Noborn Takeshita shuffled the cabinet Tuesday as expected, retaining several of his most powerful ministers and party leaders and dealing no

Mr. Takeshita brought 15 new but mostly familiar officials into the cabinet and retained Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, the di-rector-general of the Defense Agency, Kichiro Tazawa, and the chief cabinet secretary, Keizo Obu-

Among the most important ministries to see a change in leadership were Justice, Education and International Trade and Industry.

The appointers were believed to be free of involvement in the Re-cruit Cosmos stock-trading scandal, which led to the downfall earlier this month of Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Mr. Murayama was appointed last week to succeed Mr. Miyazawa.

Political analysts said Mr. Takeshita had chosen to clear the air after Mr. Miyazawa's resignation and following the passage of the unpopular tax reform bills in parliament, which Mr. Takeshita sup-

and a possible general election later next year. "You could say it was the right

time to start over in accordance with the political thythm," said Rut Rei Shiretori political science at Tokai Universi-

ty, said: "This is a meaningless reshuffle. There were no big changes It was the first time that Mr. Takeshita reorganized his cabinet since he became prime minister in

November 1987. Analysts said Mr. Takeshita retained the top three leaders in the governing Liberal Democratic Party to maintain continuity. They were the secretary-general of the party, Shintaro Abe, the chairman of the General Council, Masayoshi lto, and the chairman of the Policy

Research Council, Michio Watan-Mr. Takeshita has said that the person chosen to head the Justice Ministry would work to clean up politics after the stock-trading year, scandal. He appointed the former

The Recruit Cosmos scandal hurt all major factions when it was disclosed that leading politicians bought shares in the property company before they were issued to the public. The price of the company's stock later rose sharply.

pointed minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, is one of the rising stars in the Liberal Demo-

He held the same portfolio under the former prime minister, Yasu-hiro Nakasone, and is seen by some analysts as capable of making the country's agricultural lobby accept compromises in the face of demands from the United States and other trading partners that it open up its agricultural markets, observ-

He showed his ability to do this when Japan was ordered by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to accept increased imports of 10 agricultural products. He also played a prominent role in negotiations on an agreement on U.S. beef and orange imports earlier this

# JAPAN: Southeast Asians Growing Wary of Tokyo

(Continued from page 1)

tion to see the West generally, but more importantly the U.S. in particular, as simply another large power bent on achieving its own immediate needs no matter what he consequence to others."

A report issued in September by the Trilateral Commission — a private study group of influential Europeans, Japanese and North Americans - said that, among the Asian countries, only China had attracted deep and sustained interest from Europe.

port noted, "Europe has either failed to keep pace with what is happening, or has viewed East Asia's advance with alarm." Two-way trade between ASEAN and Japan was worth \$35.1 billion in 1987. Trade with the United States totaled \$27.5 billion, while

Elsewhere in the region, the re-

with the European Community it was about 19 billion ECUs (\$22.2 The report by the Trilateral Commission contained figures showing that by the end of 1986, Japan was the biggest cumulative investor in ASEAN, although Europe was still the leader in Maiaysia and Singapore, while the United States was ahead in the Philippines.

But economists said that in 1987 and 1988 Japanese investment in ASEAN outpaced the flow from both the United States and Europe. In Singapore and Malaysia, for example, Japan is now the top inves-

Asia's share of total Japanese instment overseas in the year to last March rose 109 percent, to \$4.9 billion, much faster than any other

Asian countrie Projections by the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry show that overseas investment by Japanese firms is likely to grow by an average of 14 percent a year over the next 12 years.

Sanjoy Chowdhury, senior economist at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (Singapore) Pte, said that "if the Asian component of this incremental investment were to grow even at a very conservative 20 percent per annum, it implies an average of \$17.5 billion being invested in Asia every year between now and 2000."

He added that, with Asian businen and officials voicing complaints about Japanese business practices, "the potential for a backlash against the Japanese at some point cannot entirely be ruled out."

A survey of 120 businessmen from Singapore, Indonesia, Malay-sia, Thailand and the Philippines published last month by the Japanese Association of Corporate Executives found that 45 percent expressed resentment at what was perceived to be Japan's overbear-

g presence in Southeast Asia. Complaints included the deluge of Japanese goods into the region, pressures of Japanese comp on local firms and what is often called the arrogance of some Japa-

ASEAN officials said that while Japan had increased its imports of manufactured and processed goods from Southeast Asia in 1988, the pace was not nearly fast enough to tion, police said on Tuesday.

region, as companies based in Ja-pan set up cheaper manufacturing and operating bases in other East

ASEAN expectations or com-pensate for feared restrictions on ASEAN trade access to the U.S. and European markets over the next few years.

Tommy T. B. Koh, amb of Singapore to the United States said that ASEAN had "largely been unsuccessful in persuading Japan to open her market to imports of manufactured goods and agricultural products" from the as-

He said that less than 10 percent of Japan's imports from the group were manufactures. The rest are of natural gas, rubber, palm oil and other raw materials needed by Jap-

anese industry.

Indonesia, Malaysia and the 5Philippines have asked Japan to reduce their foreign debt burden by agreeing to lower interest rates for credits denominated in yen.

For example, about 40 percent of Indonesia's total debt of \$50 billion is calculated in yen, while its export earnings are mainly in dollars.

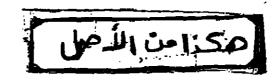
Since September 1985, the value of the dollar has fallen sharply against the yen, so that Indone has had to bear a much larger debt service obligation.

So far, all that Japan has agreed to do is lower interest rates on new official loans to ASEAN countries.

Boy Dies at Ruseian Roulette

ager killed himself playing Russian roulette with friends, using a ro-

volver from his father's gun collec-



# s Soviets ing Fleet

Colonel Gjeseth said the his ton Kirov-class cruiser Mittalia linin was moved from the later of the northern fleet last was at the northern fleet last was at

He said the Soviet Union pools had only three such one the biggest warships both world War II apart from any

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They have a top speed of a than 30 knots and are 250 pc. (270 yards) long. They carried cruise missiles and helicopental cruise warfare warfare anti-submarine wariare. Colonel Gjeseth said the telass aircraft carrier hate transferred to the northern two weeks ago. Two carriers type were with the northern and two were with the Packi.

# on's Deal

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added that she was determent the case by appealing the judge ver court. Most winesses were into silence, she said yet mere to speak out and although in he comised to repeat her testing Gordiiho has also served none ate police that the plans to use he m to denounce their abuse ? with no death penalty, it ale d by the police she said

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having been born into a proce scial family "ina: gave its ma and having attended at a nt school where the official in rench," Mrs. Gerdilho has not sed the changes in her life water on's death.

know that I couldn't have dome-I had been poor, she said adde: was several companies and proper io de Janeiro area. The poor have take on the police. That's shylb: al responsibility. My flag is be

# eshita Keen y Leaders

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The Recruit Cosmos az hurt all major factions what disclosed that leading point nought snares in the property pany before they were more public. The trace of the one stock later to se sharply.

Tsutomu Hata, who we. pointed merusies of agricultaestry and tithenes is used tising stars in the Liberallycratic Puriy.

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ing Wary of Toke Ja mee: ASEAN expectations

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the man in the shap life in the same in th in Bartlett), who runs away from home only to find an America full of homeless parents and children.

The homeless woman (Anne Meara) in Richard Greenberg's neo-screwball comedy "Eastern Standard" is transported to the Hamptons by a crowd of attractive young New Yorkers.

Eastern Committee Commi rci. 3.27 a n Hea V 74 - نخياج ್ಷ:

riamptons by a crowd of attractive young New Yorkers.

Eastern Standard proposes no glib panaceas for a society's ills but it does demand that its characters make connections between lives spent dancing on the champagne of the society of the soci 1 . . . . . . . . breakdown" marked by poverty, rampaging development and AIDS.

Occurrence

Row Dies at Russian Parks and John Kavanagh as Sean O'Casey's pub-crawling buddies.
Captain Boyle and Joxer Daly, in Joe Dowling's visiting production of "Juno and the Paycock."

tor Norman Rene at the Circle

Repertory Company, tells the story of a wife and mother, Rachel (Rob-

# ARTS / LEISURE



David Dukes as the French diplomat in "M. Butterfly."

# Broadway's Season Cut to the Heart Of American Life

It's hard to imagine that anyone

who saw McCann and Kavanagh

will ever forget the sight of them

stumbling about in the near-dark in

ment in the civil-war-torn Dublin

nally collapsed in a stupor, and

Kavanagh's Joxer responded to his

pal's plight by robbing him of his

last coin, the audience at the Gold-

man degradation and human

survival in the same image, and the

image leaped out with such fury

that it was as if someone had lifted

wonder the line rang true to New

Yorkers in 1988. As "Juno" was

contiguous with the drug demi-

monde during its visit, so it was

also adjacent to the plush theater

In 1988, two antithetical New

Yorks, one of boom and one of

suffering, shared the stages no less

than they shared the streets.

housing "The Phantom of the Op-

era.

"The whole world's in a terrible

a curtain to reveal a crack house.

By Frank Rich

New York Times Sernce N EW YORK — The theater year of 1988 opened with the falling of a chandelier and closed with the dropping of Robin Wil-

the final scene — a pair of bums, clear antecedents of Beckett's, barely clinging to life in a teneliams's pants. In between came a lot of other, more worthwhile, drama, but the productions epitomized by these of 1922. When McCann's Boyle fitwo images - Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Phantom of the Opera" and Mike Nichols's "Waiting for Goen Theater fell into shocked laughdor," respectively --- were, in 1988's ter. Here were the extremes of hupolitical jargon, the year's defining

Whatever else these shows were, and they did have their virtues, they were impersonal. For all the perambulations of the "Phantom" chandelier and the conviction of Michael Crawford's performance, it was difficult to feel the passions of the beauty-and-the-beast romance that nominally prompted the vast outpouring of imaginative scenic opulence. For all the baggypants comic talent of Williams and his "Godot" co-star Steve Martin, the two actors failed to display any of the fraternal rapport that binds Beckett's tramps together.

In both productions, glitter — whether the gilt of rococo decoration or the stardust of Hollywood celebrity - was its own reward. If "The Phantom of the Opera" and "Waiting for Godot" did not capture the empty ostentation and narcissistic culture of the late 1980s,

what theatrical spectacle would? While "Phantom" and "Godot" were the productions most symptomatic of 1988, the best plays helped to diagnose the malaise trig-gering the symptoms. To see David Mamer's "Speed-the-Plow" (ideally with the original cast of Ron Silver, Joe Mantegna and Madonna) was to get a hilarious worm'seye view of the jungle that produces America's disposable pop culture.

In David Henry Hwang's "M. Butterfly," a French diplomat who has distorted erotic obsessions can't even see that the frail female "butterfly" of his fantasies, a Peking Opera diva, is actually a "masked" man. As currently acted by David Dukes and B.D. Wong, "M. Butterfly" searingly drama-tizes the tragic havoc wreaked by

sexual stereotypes — the male ag-gressor, the female victim. JOHN JAMESON The first high Restouront in Paris, recommend-ed by major guides. Business funch FF 95 and a la carte. Sunday brunch. Class Monday. 10 rue Copucines. 40 15 00 30. The other best new plays — also American — cut to the heart of how Americans live now, without

forsaking the theater's capacity to **INDRA AND VISHNOU** The start security index Restaurants in Europe renowned for its cusins, decor & hospitality. Recognised by Gostronomical experts internationally has been awarded prizes in Paris, Rome, New York, Madrid. RNDRA, 10, rue du Cât-Rivière (8e) (St.-Philippe-du-Raule). 42 59 46 40. VISHNOU, 11 bis, rue Volney (2e) (Opéra). 42 97 56 54 & 42 97 56 46. transport one to a world of wonder far removed from the realities of the morning's headlines. Is it coincidence that many of this year's best new works, as well as its two spectacular revivals (Peter Brook's "Cherry Orchard," the Gate Theatre of Dublin's "Juno and the Pay-PARIS 5th

cock"), speak about homelessness RAFFATIN & HONORINE as a spiritual condition? The American press has made us famous. Delicatessen specialises & tradificnal cooling. Regional dishes - Lunch - various. Daily. 16 bd St-Germain, Tel. 43 54 22 21. This was certainly the year of the homeless in new American plays. In August Wilson's "Joe Turner's LE PETIT NAVIRE Come and Gone," a homeless black

A friendly little restaurant where fish special-ities are dominant (BOURDDS-TAPENADE-various fishes chosen by the manager). 14, rue des Fossis St. Bernard. 43 54 22 52. man of 1911 named Herald Loomis (Delroy Lindo) travels from the South to a Pittsburgh boarding house to search for his long-missing **AU VIEUX PARIS** wife and child. Herald's search is 16th-Century setting, Traditional and South Western cooking, Closed on Sunday, 2, Pl. do Ponthéon, Tel.: 43 54 79 22.

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45, rue du Cherche-Midi.
Tel.: 42 22 51 07 or 45 44 06 32. only in my dreams," goes the Bing Crosby song used as a theme for Craig Lucas's hallucinatory comic fable, "Reckless." The play, given a beautiful production by the direc-

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# A Walk in the West End Woods in 1988

By Sheridan Morley ONDON - It was a curious kind of year in and around the West End, with backstage events often more dramatic than anything

going on under the arc lights. This was the year when Sir Peter Hall left the National to take up the management of the Haymarket, only to find almost as many economic troubles there as he had encountered on the South Bank; the year when Jeremy Isaacs took over at Covent Garden; the year when

### THE BRITISH STAGE

new (and female) artistic directors took over at the Hampstead and Greenwich; the year when the actors Kenneth Branagh and Derek Jacobi formed separate Shake-speare companies at the Phoenix, and Jacobi's went on the road to Washington; the year when the leading West End owners and managers (Stoll/Moss, Maybox and Triumph) formed new alliances to suggest that in the future London shows will have as many producers above the titles as those along what is left of Broadway.

It was also the year when the Royal Court celebrated its centenary, when the Playhouse came back to intermittent life under Jeffrey Archer, when redevelopment threats hit the Warehouse in Covent Garden among other fringe theaters, and when the muchvaunted supremacy of the English stage musical collapsed in a double of disasters ending in -ie: "Carrie", and "Winnie," with "Budgie" not all that much better.

Then again there was "Ziegfeld," which managed at least temporarily to close the London Palladium, though on the '89 horizon there is the prospect of a new small-scale Andrew Lloyd Webber ("Aspects of Love") as well as a "Butterfly update to the Vietnam war, "Miss Saigon," written by the French makers of "Les Misérables."

state o'chassis!" is how Boyle sums up his divided Dublin of 1922. No Elsewhere, it was the year of the solo show: Maureen Lipman triumphing as Joyce Grenfell at her old Fortune home, a superb series of AIDS-charity Sunday nights from Ian McKellen, Alan Bates, Michael Feinstein (who promises a London summer season next year, as does the other current solo toast of Broadway, Jackie Mason) and Adelaide Hall and Elisabeth





Michael Gambon in "Vanya."

theory that might yet be disproved by prolonged exposure to Ann Miller and Mickey Rooney in "Sugar Babies" at the Savoy.

But 1988 also brought back to us Alec Guinness (in Lee Blessing's Broadway "A Walk in the Woods"), Wendy Hiller (in another Broadway triumph, "Driving Miss Daisy") and Rex Harrison (in "The Admirable Crichton"), as well as the rare and wondrous sight of an 84-year-old John Gielgud in "Best

In the classical theater, Jonathan Miller continued to program the Mirvishes' Old Vic as an assault course in minor academic rediscov-Company at Stratford was re-Welch. It proved that there is a lot trieved from a lackluster summer to be said for veteran survival, a by Adrian Noble's epic all-day



Rex Harrison and Edward Fox in "The Admirable Crichton."



Penelope Wilton, Jill Baker in "Secret Rapture."

staging of the Henry VI/Richard

Talking of farewells, "42nd the Vaudeville) even attempting to Street" and "Follies" and "South gaze into the Thatcherite present or Pacific" now leave us after long London runs, but at £20 (\$36) or more a ticket it looks as though

III plays as "The Plantagenets." It vid Thacker at the Young Vic, with was also the year of the Prosperos: superlative revivals of both John Wood at Stratford, Michael O'Neill's "A Touch of the Poet" Bryant at the National and Max and Miller's "An Enemy of the von Sydow at the Old Vic, all People" translation moving into breaking their magical staffs at a the West End, but a curiously thin time when an unusual and alarm- one for topical new drama, with ing number of directors seem to only David Hare's "Secret Raphave thought autumnal farewells ture" (at the National) and Alan fore Easter, the former with Anthowere topical.

Ayckbourn's "Henceforward" (at my Hopkins and the latter without

future. A headlong flight back to the classical past was evident in the musicals are still going to make up commercial theater where Michael Richard Eyre (director) and David more than half of the West End Codron, the only surviving West Ankin (producer), but the RSC is eries, while the Royal Shakespeare mix, if only because they seem to End manager of real distinction provide the kind of value for mon-cy unavailable in a one-set, four-character comedy.

and authority in straight plays, uncertain direction.

An insistence by the Thatcher government that theater companies

It was a wonderful year for Da- er's old National, and a Chekhovian anthology at the Aldwych.

In trans-Atlantic terms, the good news is that the traffic has once again become two-way after seasons in which we seemed to be sending everything and getting nothing back: Both "M. Butterfly" and "Speed-the-Plow" are due be-

Otherwise, the future seems more than a little uncertain; the National looks to be in good hands under the new dual management of still in a kind of midlife crisis of

look back on in anger or despair or huge overall delight, just relief that theatrical survival is still possible in London on a scale and with a variety and volume now unknown any-

rely on private sponsors rather than

public benefactors has already

been shown at Sadler's Wells to be

more than a little risky. Sponsor-

ship cash was lost there when a

company of actors found it impos-

sible to work with the American

The end of the year brought us

director chosen by their sponsor.

Vanessa Redgrave in a superb Pe-ter Hall rediscovery of the early

Tennessee Williams's "Orpheus

Descending" and Alan Bennett's

wonderful espionage double-bill at

It was not, then, a 12 months to



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Via The Associated Press Dow Jones Averages

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# Tables include the notionwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere **NYSE Lower in Slow Trading** Mr. Goldman said Tuesday's session suffered from a softening in the bond market and some profit-taking late in the session. "One major concern for this rally," he warned, "is a further weakening in the bond market." Other analysts, however, expected stock prices to resume their upward climb shortly despite the Tuesday weakness. "The trend is up," said Hildegard Zagorski, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., noting the market has posted weekly gains since mid-November. Paradyne was the most active issue, up 4% to 10. American Telepone & Telegraph said it would buy the Florida telecommunications equipment maker for about \$10.25 a share, or \$250 million. AT&T fell % to 28%. American Brands was second on the actives list, up 1% to 69% on rumora Unilever may

NEW YORK — Prices closed lower Tuesday in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange, pressured by a lack of buyers after the long horiday weekend and profit-taking late in the agentics.

in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.57 points on Friday, fell 6.25 to close at

2,162.68.

Declines led advances by more than a 7-5 ratio. Big Board volume totaled 87.49 million shares, up from 81.76 million traded on Friday. The market held in a tight trading range throughout most of the session, with prices falling slightly at the opening, rebounding at times to mixed levels amid some buying of blue chips but retreating late in the session as investors sought to take profits following the advance on Friday. vance on Friday.

Broad-market indexes also declined. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.48 to 155.58. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index tumbled 1.04 to 276.83. The price of an average share lost 10 cents.

Analysts predicted singgish sessions would be the rule for the last four trading days of the year. Money managers have completed most of their year-end portfolio adjustments, they said, while blue chips and a few takeover-related issues seemed to be the only stocks attracting any

"It looks like people forgot the Christmas holiday was over," said Al Goldman, a market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri.

American Brands was second on the actives list, up 1% to 69% on rumors Unilever may make a \$90-a-share bid to acquire the tobacco and consumer products giant. Pacific Telesis was third, off % to 30%.

Among blue chips, IBM fell % to 123%, General Electric fell % to 44% and General Motors rose % to 85%.

Rexense fell 2% to 22 despite news Sunshine Mining agreed to acquire the petroleum products maker for \$28 a share in cash and securities.

Prices closed lower in slow trading of Ameri-

can Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index dropped 0.78 to close at 301.44. The price of an average share lost 3 cents. Declines led advances by about a 7-5 ratio.

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مكذات الأصل

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# Panasonic Office Automation

EDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1988

### MADISON AVENUE

# **Ads Again Reach for Stars Following Shuttle Success**

By BRUCE HOROVITZ

Los Angeles Times Service OS ANGELES — There has been a lingering black hole in the advertising world: outer space. Within days of the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in January 1986, Ford Motor Co., for one, killed costly commercials that not only showed the shuttle but even compared its shape to that of Ford's Aerostar minivan. Ford officials figured it was senseless — if not tasteless — to risk reminding people of the worst U.S. space disaster.

But, almost three years and two successful shuttle launches later, advertising's use of outer space is making a rapid re-entry. Faster than you can say Luke Skywalker, auto advertising is back in the cosmos. This time, how-

Even the name of

Ford's new model

comes from the

space program.

ever, Ford has company: Oldsmobile and Hyundai also are reaching for the stars.

"It is no coincidence that auto advertisers are attracted to space," said Joel Steckel, associate professor of marketing at Columbia University in New York. "Automobiles are

the best way for people to tell other people who they are. Commercials that are set in space tell car buyers that their cars can make them a part of the future."

The advertising opportunity is a natural. Not only are the aerodynamic exteriors of cars continuing to look more like spaceships, but interiors, too, often look like cockpits.

Other companies are climbing into space suits. On Jan. 2, RJR Nabisco Inc. plans to air a two-minute spot for its Nabisco brands that mimics the spaceship landing from the film "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." And the makers of Glad trash

bags recently began airing an ad that shows two astronauts collecting floating debris left behind by space explorers. But auto advertisers seem to be returning to space in the greatest numbers. Hyundai, the South Korean compact carmaker, has gone intergalactic in introducing its new Sonata, a roomier midsize car. To get across the message, Hyundai will begin airing a series of TV at a next week that are a play on the word "space." The ads, created by the New York ad agency Backer Spielvogel Bates, discuss all the "space" in the car.

NE ad, called "Close Encounters," shows a young couple coming upon a Sonata in a moonscape setting. "A space vehicle has landed," the announcer says. "It has been identified as a new Sonata." In the other ad, a "floating family" of five drifts from space into the car as an announcer says: "Space the last frontier. It has been conquered by the Sonata."

Likewise, Oldsmobile is running an aggressive ad campaign that features two commercials with space themes. One ad has the "Star Trek" hero, William Shatner, and his daughter, Melanie, comparing the ride in a Cutlass Supreme to that of a spaceship. And in another commercial, the astronaut Scott Carpenter and his son, Jay, discover that riding in a Cutlass is a lot easier than

his son, Jay, discover that riding in a Cutlass is a lot easier than riding in a spaceship.

"The strategy called for advertising that looked technically dvanced," said Dave Colwell, creative director and vice presient at the Chicago ad firm Leo Burnett, which creates Oldsmotle commercials. "We even talked about trying to get John denn or Neil Armstrong, but neither of them were available."

Even the name of Ford's newest model, Probe, was pulled right ct of the U.S. space program, company officials say. And the commercial for it features the actress Lindsay Wagner apparently wiking through a Ford Probe like a "Star Trek" character wiking through the walls of a spaceship.

"We figured a futuristic car should have a futuristic setting," said Philip Joanou, chairmant of the Los Angeles ad firm Dailey &

sad Philip Joanou, chairman of the Los Angeles ad firm Dailey & Associates, which created the ad for the Ford Dealers Advertising Association of Southern California. "There's a mystery about space, I guess."

# Sunshine To Buy Rexene

**Market Questions** Funding of Deal

DALLAS — Sunshine Mining Co. said Tuesday that it had tentatively agreed to acquire Rexene Corp. for about \$868 million, but the stock market reacted negatively to the deal and analysts said the financing was uncertain.

Stock of Rexene, a petroleum products maker, rose last week on

reports that talking to a suitor.
Sunshine offered \$28 a share in an
unspecified mix of cash and stock.
But shares of Rezene, which is partly owned by two partnerships controlled by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. employees and a Drexel affiliate, fell \$2,50 a share to \$22 on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday. The stock began last week at \$16.375.

Sunshine did not say how it would pay for the acquisition.

Analysts said the news that Sunne was the bidder came as a surprise, Ivan Obolensky of Jo-sephtal & Co., said Sunshine, a silver, gold, and oil and gas producer has reported losses since 1985, and he said he expected it to have losses of 75 cents a share this year.

An arbitrager said of the Sunshine offering, 'It's a letter of intent from someone with no money."

Although Sunshine had begun a

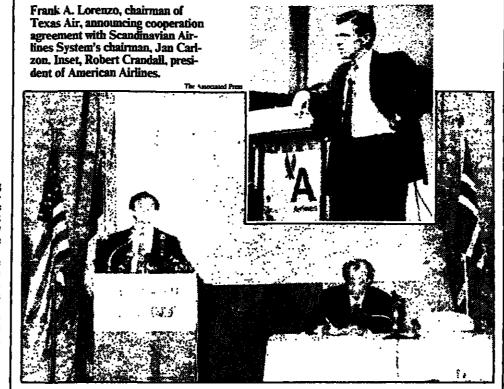
turnaround, analysts said the acqui-sition could strain its balance sheet. Michael Boswell, Sunshine's rman, said that the deal would be part of a strategy to acquire a third business line, related to natural resources but counter-cyclical to his

company's current operations.

But a precious metals analyst who asked not to be identified said there could be concerns that the companies' businesses may not fit each other well. "The downstream part of petrochemicals is just as cyclical as the upstream," he said. It doesn't make any sense."

A possible benefit from the com-bination was offered by Gilliam Joseph Littlejohn & Levy, an investment firm that holds 8.8 million Rexene shares. Gilliam Joseph said Sunshine has about \$175 million of tax loss carryforwards that could be used to shield Rexene income.

The investment firm joined with Drexel and some of its employees this year to buy Rexene, which was spun off from Burlington Northern Inc. in 1983, when it was known as



# World Airlines Face Merger Binge

## Major Carriers Seek Growth With Foreign Alliances

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The airline industry could be on the edge of a new wave of mergers that some industry analysts believe eventually will create a handful of super-carriers from combinations of U.S., European and Pacific airlines.

In recent months, there have been several indications that more solid links are being established etween airlines worldwide.

In October, Scandinavian Airlines System paid \$50 million for the right to acquire up to 10 percent of Texas Air Corp. and signed a major marketing agreement with the largest U.S. airline company.

In December, American Airlines joined Japan Air Lines, Qantas Airlines of Australia and Brierley Investments of New Zealand in taking majority

control of Air New Zealand. Under the terms of the agreement, American and Japan Air will each take a 7.5 percent stake in the carrier. United Airlines, which already shares terminals

and has a broad cooperative agreement with Brit-ish Airways, was approached by a major European carrier about swapping equity interests in each other's airline. The offer was declined. In addition, Ansett Airlines of Australia owns

about 10 percent of America West Airlines, a small carrier based in Phoenix, Arizona. And Japan Air Lines has asked permission from the U.S. government to buy 20 percent of Hawaiian Airlines.

"I feel very strongly that we're going to see half a dozen or so major international carriers," said George James of Airline Economics Inc., which does research and analysis of the airline industry. "It could be within three to five years." Substantial regulatory barriers exist now in

er from outright ownership of a domestic airline. But shareholder moves taken so far amount to "a foot in the door," said Paul Karos, an analyst at First Boston Corp. None of the stakes acquired so far is large enough to give a foreign airline any degree of control.

many countries that would prevent a foreign carri-

It is not clear who the survivors would be worldwide if the trend moves forward. The Pacific region boasts Japan Air and other strong carriers. Europe ranks British Airways and Air France among its giants. But American, United and Texas Air are three of the world's largest airline companies and have proven their ability to survive a fiercely competitive climate such as the one that has thinned

the ranks of U.S. carriers over the past decade. Eight major airlines now control 94 percent of the air travel market in the United States, after a decade of consolidation in which 214 air carriers disappeared from the market. But with the merger activity largely played out in the United States, the trend is now moving overseas and is almost certain to raise questions about the impact on fares, safety and regulation.

Several factors are driving the airlines' push to stretch beyond their borders for new business

For one thing, U.S. airlines expect that their best chances for growth will come from overseas rather than domestic travel. Although traffic was strong this fall, domestic air travel grew just 0.2 percent in the first nine months of the year. In contrast, international traffic carried by U.S. airlines grew 16 percent during the first nine months of 1988. Another driving force behind the anticipated

See AIR, Page 11

# Japan Reports Rise in Current **Account Surplus**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japan's current account surplus in November grew 14 percent from the same month in 1987, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday, as growing exports led to the second consecutive year-to-The \$6.76 billion surplus in the

measure of trade in goods and services was an 8 percent rise from October after seasonal adjustments. The surplus totaled 833 billion yen, up 3.7 percent from a year earlier and up 2.9 percent from October after seasonal adjust-

The ministry said the merchan-dise trade surplus totaled \$7.56 bil-lion, up 12.9 percent from a year earlier but down 3.8 percent from October. The trade surplus also widened for the second consecutive

The surpluses often are criticized by Japan's trading partners, and analysts said sharper reactions could be expected after two straight monthly rises.

Exports climbed 18.8 percent from a year earlier, to \$22.18 billion, while imports jumped 22.2 percent, to \$14.62 billion, the ministry said. In October, exports had advanced 14.1 percent while imports gained 12.2 percent.

The swollen trade surplus was the main factor for the increase in the current account surplus in November," said a ministry spokes-man. "Imports increased substan-tially but exports also grew sizably."

The current account surplus increased 101 percent in October, the first year-to-year gain in 10 months, mainly because of decreased oil imports. (UPI, AFP)

■ Economy Shows Strength Five other economic reports released Tuesday indicated the Japanese economy was strong. The Economic Planning Agency

said the index of leading economic indicators, designed to predict business conditions, rose to 54.5 in October, Reuters reported from Tokyo. The advance was the first move in the index above the 50 level in seven months. Figures higher than 50 indicate an expand-

The leading indicators index was 46.2 in September. The coincident with the economy, was 65.0 in Oc-vegetable prices.

### French Deficit In Trade Shrank In November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — France's trade
deficit shrank to a provisional,
seasonally adjusted 3.7 billion
frances (\$616 million) in November from a revised 4.3 bil-lion franc deficit in October, the government said Tuesday. For the first 11 months the

deficit totaled 31 billion francs, compared with 31.2 billion over the same period in 1987. The government had previously estimated the October deficit at 4 billion francs.

The November figures showed a drop in French food exports — 2.7 billion francs, compared with 3.9 billion in October - but a cut in the

energy deficit to 4.6 billion francs from 6 billion francs. France's trade with its principal partners in the European Community worsened in November, sliding to a deficit of 4.9 billion francs, compared with 3.9 billion in October. (Reuters, AFP)

tober, its fifth month above 50 but down from 77.3 in September.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said industrial production in November rose 2.5 percent from October and was 8.6 percent higher than a year earlier, Agence France-Presse reported.

Ministry officials said they be-lieved industrial output would con-tinue rising in December and January. Production was active particularly in transportation equipment, precision instruments, machinery and metal products.

Consumers bought more goods in November as department store and supermarket sales rose 6.6 percent from a year earlier, Reuters quoted the ministry as saying.

The goods they were buying cost 0.4 percent less in November than October but were 1.2 percent more expensive than in November 1987. according to the Management and Coordination Agency. The decline indicator, meant to move in concert was mainly due to lower fruit and

### **Currency Rates**

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Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Cammerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque National de Paris (Paris); Bank of Takya (Takya); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinor, riyal, dirham); Gasbani (ruble). Other data Iram Reuters and AP.

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# Japanese Electronics Glow, Despite Incursions

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service TOKYO - Japan's electronics industry in 1988 grew at its fastest pace in more than four years, industry officials said this week, despite remarkable gains by South Korea in what used to be Japan's undisputed territory: exporting videocassette recorders and other consumer electronics to the United States.

Figures released by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan showed factory revenue from electronic goods soared 12.9 percent, to 21.2 trillion yen (\$169.7 billion). At the beginning of the year, the most optimistic manufac-turers had predicted 7 percent growth for 1988.

The biggest advances came in semiconduc-tors, which gained 29 percent, and home video cameras, sales of which increased 36 percent. But some Japanese electronics makers have been unnerved by the success of South Korea, which now accounts for nearly 20 percent of the videotape recorders imported by the United States. In 1985, by comparison, only 3.5 percent

in South Korea. The figures underscore the emergence of the newly industrialized nations, such as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, as competitors to Japan in the production of consumer electronics goods.

"A lot of this is because Japan invested so

heavily in Korea and transferred a lot of technology there," said Tamotsu Harada, a spokesman for the Electronic Industries Association. "But a lot of it was domestically produced technology, especially in Korea."

Most economists predict that Japan's electronics business will continue to grow rapidly in 1989, and the trade group is once again projecting a 7 percent increase in factory sales.

Much of that will be fueled by computer chips.

Earlier this week, the government said production of 1-megabit dynamic random access memories, which can store about 1 million bits of information, would surge 57 percent in the first half of 1989. Output of 256-kilobit chips was

of the units sold in the United States were made expected to decline by about 10 percent as 1megabit chips become the norm.

In the future, according to industry officials, most of the growth in Japan's electronics arena will not come from consumer electronics, the area that Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar Interna-tional Corp. and other South Korean concerns are fiercely attacking. The exception is video cameras, although some Japanese executives predict a price war in 1989 as such makers as Sony Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. begin to battle for larger market shares.

Video cameras are only one example of how the Japanese are moving to complicated, expensive products rather than battle South Korea at the low end of the market. Another is the country's increased dependence on industrial products such as communications systems, computers, copiers and facsimile machines to

# **Seoul Predicts Surplus** Of \$14 Billion for '88

The officials said the surplus was

said in mid-December that it ex-

# AT&T to Buy Paradyne For \$250 Million in Cash

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Tuesday that it had agreed to pay \$250 million to acquire Paradyne Corp., the maker of communications equipment that pleaded guilty last year of attempting to defraud the U.S. government.

Last Thursday, AT&T agreed to acquire Eaton Financial Services of Boston for about \$71 million in stock. It said it would pay \$10.25 in cash for all the shares outstanding of Paradyne, based in Largo, Florida, financing the acquisition from "internal sources."

Paradyne's stock jumped \$4.74 a share Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, closing at \$10 after having become the day's most actively traded issue with more than three million shares changing bands AT&T stock lost \$2 centre closing at \$3.875 It was the fifth hands. AT&T stock lost 25 cents, closing at \$28.875. It was the fifth

most active stock, 954,000 shares being traded. The tender offer, which is to begin this week, is subject to at least 50.1 percent of Paradyne's stock being tendered.

Paradyne, which develops and makes data communications equipment, was fined \$1.2 million in March 1987 for conspiring to defraud the Social Security Administration in 1981. Prosecutors alleged that the company unfairly won a \$100 million contract, the largest ever awarded by that agency, and did not have ready the equipment it

As part of a plea agreement, the government dropped six other counts of bribery and making false statements, and Robert S. Wiggins agreed to resigned as chairman, president and chief executive officer of Paradyne.

Paradyne hasn't had a profitable year since 1984. It lost \$2.6 million last year, \$38.5 million in 1986 and \$31.2 million in 1985. This October, it said it had written off about \$26 million in losses for

AT&T plans to merge the data communications equipment opera-tions of Paradyne and AT&T, with the new entity becoming a subsidiary of AT&T. John Mitcham, president and chief executive officer of Paradyne, will head that unit.

"Merging these lines will enable this new AT&T subsidiary to offer an even more comprehensive line of products," said Jack Bucter, AT&T vice president for product management and marketing. Paradyne had 1987 worldwide sales of \$233 million, with assets totaling \$263 million. It distributes products in 47 countries and employs 2,600 people worldwide. AT&T had 1987 revenue of \$33.6 billion. It generally does not publicly report sales, assets or employees for most of its individual business units.

# **Israel Devalues Currency To Halt Market Speculation**

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel devalued the shekel by about 5 percent against the dollar on Tuesday to try to stem currency speculation by cumulative Israeli inflation of more than 30 percent since the shekel was last devalued.

Trading on the Tel Aviv steel. to stem currency speculation before the expected announcement next month of an economic auster-

The Bank of Israel said the first devaluation since January 1987 was "a reaction to the renewed increase in the purchase of foreign currency by the public in the last few days." The central bank said the devalu-ation meant the U.S. dollar would now buy 1.68 shekels, compared

with 1.599 at the previous fixed

The move appeared to be a setback for Shimon Peres, the new finance minister, who said on tak-ing office last week that there would be no devaluation without cuts in the state budget and an agreement on wage restraint,

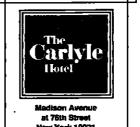
Bankers, industrialists and economists had expected a larger devaluation of about 15 percent in early January as part of an economic recovery package on which Mr. Peres is holding talks with trade unions and employers.

But dealers said that, with currency reserves that are now worth \$4.2 billion being depleted at a rate of \$800 million a month, pressure was so strong that the central bank was forced into an earlier, smaller devaluation.

Mr. Peres also was under pressure from exporters, who say their profit margin has been wiped out

Israel is having its most serious economic slowdown in three years, partly because of a Palestinian up-rising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The expansion of gross domestic product has slowed to one percent in 1988 and industrial production has fallen 3 percent.

nation was 4.8 percent against the dollar and 5.3 percent against a trade-weighted basket of curren-



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exchange, where shares fell by nearly 4 percent on Tuesday because of economic uncertainty, was suspended after the devaluation.

According to International

Monetary Fund criteria, the deval-

Cable The Carlyle New York

lion last year, the Bank of Korea said Tuesday.

the January-November period was \$13.8 billion this year. \$12.57 billion, compared with \$8.84 billion in the like period of 1987. The current account mea-surplus of \$9.9 billion in the first 11 sures trade in goods and services as months of the year. Exports inwell as certain fees and transfers. creased by 29.6 percent to \$53.4

fuel its growth.

Another factor affecting Japanese consumer
electronics exports is the recent move to offshore
production by a number of companies.

Satisfaction affected to surpass opercent to \$43.5 billion.

South Korea's trade surplus with the United States during the period was \$7.6 billion, down 11.8 percent.

SEOUL — South Korea's current account surplus is expected to be greater than \$14 billion this preciation of South Korea's currenyear, sharply wider than \$9.85 bil- cy, the won, against the dollar.

The Economic Planning Agency The central bank said South Ko-rea's current account surplus for billion in 1989, from a peak of

Bank of Korea officials said the billion and imports rose by 26.1

## Court Ends Farben Suit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The Karlsruhe Federal Court rejected Tuesday a last bid by the company liquidating what remains of the former German chemical giant I.G. Farben to recover assets seized in the United States during World War II and auctioned off.

I.G. Farben Industrie in Abwicklung AG had appealed a ruling
made against it last March by the Frankfurt Court of Appeals. Since
1948, it had been suing Union Bank of Switzerland for 120 million
Deutsche marks (now about \$67 million).

Deutsche marks (now about \$67 million).

1.G. Farben, which used concentration camp inmates and prisoners of war as slave labor and made the Zyklon-b gas used in Nazi gas chambers, was broken up by the Allies in 1950. Frankfurt-based I.G. Farben in Abwicklung claimed the proceeds of the sale of General Aniline & Film Corp. That money, which the United States turned over to Switzerland after a long legal battle, passed to a former Farben subsidiary, Interhandel, then to Union Bank of Switzerland. Lower West German courts had ruled that I.G. Farben in Abwicklung had no right to those funds, since I.G. Farben had severed links to its Swiss subsidiary at the start of World War II.

to its Swiss subsidiary at the start of World War II.

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The undersigned announces that as from 4th January 1989 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Am-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam Div. cp. no. 28 of the CDRs Sears p.l.c. will be payable with Dfls. 4.84 per CDR, repr. 100 shares. (re interim dividend for the year ending 31st January 1989) 1.45p per share. Tax-credit Pst. 0.4835 = Dfls. 1,74 per CDR, repr. 100 shares. Non-residents of the Unit. 100 shares. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd December, 1988.

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The undersigned announces that as from 5th January 1989 at Kas-Associatic N.V., Spaistram 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. nº 32 (accompanied by mº "Affidavit") of the CDRs Hitachi Ltd. will be payable with DHs. 30,62 per CDR, vert. 500 shs. and with DHs. 61,24 met per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. (Div. per record-date 30.09.1988; gross Yen 4,50 p.s.h.) Yen 337,50 = DHs. 5.41 per CDR, repr. 500 shs., Yen 675. = DHs. 10,82 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. her Yen 450 = DHs. 7,21 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted. After 30,04.1999 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. her resp. DHs. 28,82. DHs. 57,64 net per CDR repr. 500 and 1.000 shs. each, in accordance with the Japanese tax regularious.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

22nd December, 1988.

# Johnson Matthey PLC, Refiner of Platinum.

NEW YORK - The world's largest refiner and marketer of platinum is waging a vigorous campaign to assure investors and analysts that demand will outstrip supply in the next few Johnson Matthey PLC is seeking to sustain a

rally in platinum prices, which plunged after Ford Motor Co.'s announcement Dec. 15 that it had developed a catalytic converter that does

Officials of London-based Johnson Matthey, who came to the United States last week for a round of meetings with analysts and investors, said the market's reaction was "exaggerated and inconsistent with the technical possibilities."

"Platinum is the catalyst of choice," said Kevin P. Gibbons, the general marketing manager. "And there will be more use for platinum

in the world in the next few years because of the increasing number of countries that are raising their emissions standards."

Platinum prices continued to recover early Tuesday on the New York Mercantile Exchange, with the spot December contract at about \$520 an ounce. The more active Jamuary contract had risen \$1.90 to \$542. After Ford's announcement, spot prices plunged to \$510 an ounce, from more than

Analysts said the price probably would re-bound further in the next few weeks as investors realize that the supply-and-demand balance

will not change materially.

"There is already a shortage of platinum, and that shortage is not going away any time soon," said a metals analyst in London. "In fact, the situation is going to get worse in the next few years, and one Ford test program — that may,

in fact, use some platinum — is not going to alter the demand picture." Automakers, seeking less costly substitutes for platinum, have spent years researching ways to use other metals in cleaning exhaust gases. While Ford did not reveal details of its new technology, it is widely believed by industry analysts that its anti-pollution device will use palladium and rhodium, two platinum-group metals. While they are also costly, their prices fluctuate widely, and Ford would have the flexibility to use whichever was cheapest at a given

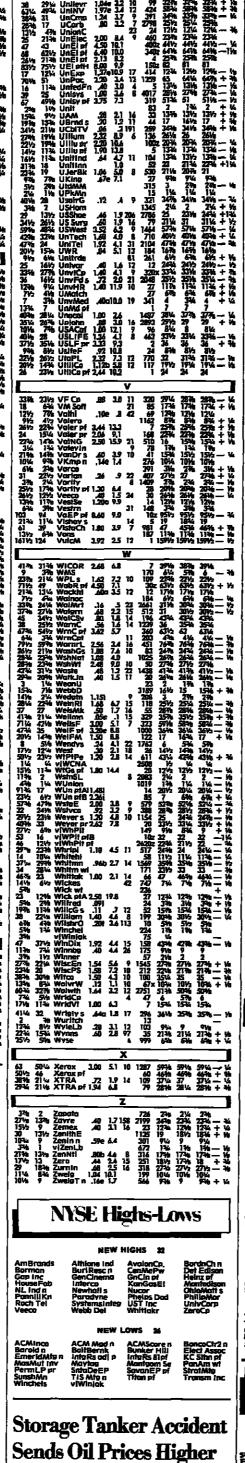
time.

The price of platinum, like that of gold, is affected by a variety of economic and psychological conditions. Although platinum is most widely used in pollution-control devices, the white metal is also being used more in jewelry, particularly in Japan, which consumes nearly two-thirds of the world's annual production of 105 tons (94.5 metric tons). The platinum used as a catalyst in the pollution-control device accounts for about a third of worldwide consumption.

sumption. But also like gold, platinum is increasingly being purchased by investors as a hedge against inflation, and its price is strongly affected by

worldwide economic conditions. Earlier this month, platinum prices surged on world markets amid predictions that robust demand would keep supplies tight for two to

three years. Patrick Magilligan, a precious metals analysts at Merrill Lynch & Co., predicted that the price would regain its previous high of \$676. reached in September 1986.



# Sends Oil Prices Higher

Paris Commodities

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**US.Treasuries** 

To Our Readers

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LONDON — Crude oil prices jumped as much as 85 cents a barrel on world spot markets on Tuesday after an accident in the North Sea

over the weekend that may reduce British production up to 12 percent, oil traders said.

North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded international crude, surged about 85 cents a barrel, to \$16.25, for immediate loading on news that a huge storage tanker had broken

from its moorings.

Three North Sea oil platforms, Fulmar and Auk, operated by Shell Oil Co., and Clyde, operated by Britoil PLC, were shut because of the absence of a collecting point after the acci-

"The incident shut down three platforms, which represent 10 to 12 percent of the U.K. North Sea oil production. There is now no way of bringing the oil onshore," a Shell spokesman said Monday.

"At the moment it is difficult to say how long the oil fields will be closed, but it could be weeks, probably months," he added.

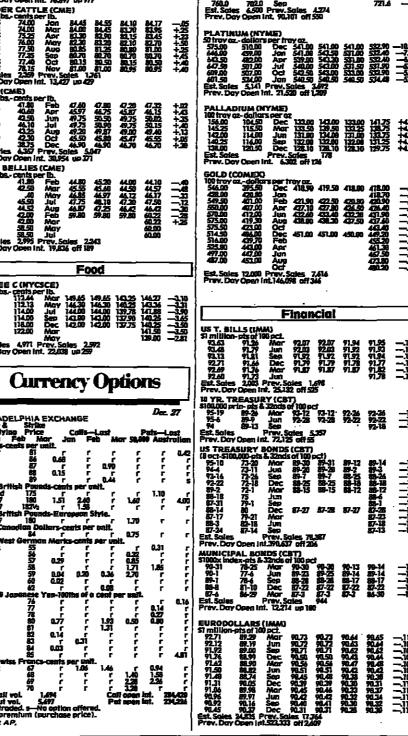
Trading on Tuesday was thin because many British traders were still off for Christmas and xact market levels were hard to judge. Toward the close of business in Europe, the key U.S. grade, West Texas Intermediate, was up 40 cents a barrel, to \$16.90, while Dubai, the leading Middle East grade, was up 45 cents to \$13.40.

# GM to Buy Honeywell Division

LOS ANGELES — A General Motors Corp. subsidiary said Tuesday that it would buy Honeywell Inc.'s training and control systems division for an undisclosed price.

Hughes Aircraft Co. said the division, which running electronic circulation based military.

supplies electronic simulation-based military training systems, is one of four Honeywell recently put up for sale because they were outside the company's strategic focus. Honeywell said simulation technology could have applications in other fields, including machine repair.



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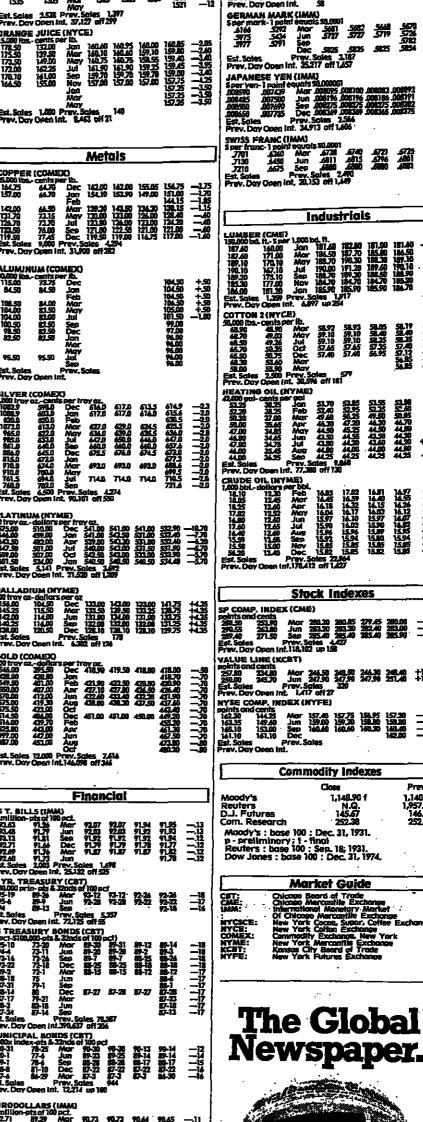
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**U.S. Futures** 

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# The Global Newspaper.



# **U.S. Home Sales** Rise in November

Agence France-Presse
WASHINGTON -- Sales of existing U.S. single-family homes rose 1.1 percent in November and were expected to hold steady in 1989 despite predicted higher mortgage rates, a real estate trade group reported Tuesday. The National Association of Realtors said the homes sold at a

seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.71 million units in November, up

from 3.67 million in October.

The strong pace of existing home sales in November is more a tribute to the number of buyers out in the sales market than it is o any particular short-term economic conditions," said John Tuccillo, chief economist for the group, Analysts said their numbers should keep sales steady in 1989. The November gain was the first increase since a 2.2 percent rise in August.

### Norway Loosens Bank Stake Curbs

OSLO — The Finance Ministry of Norway said Tuesday that it had approved applications by two of the biggest banks in the country to allow foreign investors.

the ouggest banks in the country to allow foreign investors to hold up to 25 percent of their stock. Bergen Bank A/S and Christi-ania Bank og Kreditkasse had applied to boost the limit of foreign shareholdings from the previous 15 percent amid pressures on the Norwegian economy from high interest rates and low oil prices, which have led to increased demand for foreign

Eachier this month, the government raised the limit on foreign holdings of industrial companies to 33 percent from 20 percent. Norway regulates foreign holdings in all sectors of its economy.

## Alsthom's Shares Soar by 60 France

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PARIS — Shares in the heavy engineering group Alsthom SA began trading again late Tuesday on the Paris Bourse at a quote of 425 francs (\$70.02) after having been last traded Dec. 22 at 365 francs.

Trading in Alsthom's stock was suspended Dec. 23 after news that the telecommunications group Companie Generale d'Electricité, the majority owner of Alsthom, planned to merge power engineering operations with General Electric Co. of Britain. The next day, it was amnounced that Alsthom had won a \$456 million contract to build high-speed trains for Spain.

Framatome, a nuclear engineering company that is another member of the CGE Group, announced its intention Tuesday to acquire a majority stake in Sourian & Co. the leading European maker of electrical connectors. Framatome acquired 20 percent of Souriau in August, and has held a 34.14 percent stake since October.

# TO OUR READERS

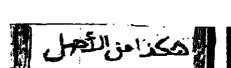
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# AIR: Major Carriers Seek Growth in Foreign Alliances

(Continued from first finance page)
The efforts underscore the key role carriers is the complex framework that sophisticated computer reservoir international restrictions on consolidation is the prospect of a single European market after 1992. As Europe approaches the day when trade barriers between nations are eliminated, its airlines are searching for opportunities to grow strong enough to survive in that more competitive environment. At the same time, U.S. carriers are upting to increase their presence in Europe.

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Alsthom's Share

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PARIS - Shares in the engineering group Alsthomas eta De diag again late Tuest the Paris Bourse at a quest frames (\$70.02) after being the last trades Dec. 22 at 30 lbs.

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Jan Carlzon, chairman of SAS, has predicted that no more than five major European carriers will remain after the coming shakeout in Europe and he has aggressively sought links to other airlines. Such links include the agreement with Texas Air and the announcement on Dec. 15 that it would acquire a 24.9 percent stake in the parent company of British Midland Airways. SAS has also made a -so far insuccessful attempt to acquire a 40 percent interest in Aerolineas Argentinas of Argentina,

Two groups of European airlines have combined to build major computer reservation systems --- one working with a United Airlines computer subsidiary, the other using software designed by Texas Air.

In adminut, the late 10 states and imposed by the United States and other countries to limit foreign ownership of a domestic airline.

Still another impediment to global

vation systems play in airline competition, particularly as more and more ticket sales are handled by

Several major obstacles stand in the way of major international mergers, not the least of which is patriotism. In many countries, the national flag carrier plays a dual role as a key to economic development and as a national symbol. Despite a move by some nations to privatize national airlines, those ties will be hard to cut, some analysts suggest.

"It will be interesting to see even in a united Europe - whether countries are willing to forgo the luxury of flag carriers in favor of several strong European carriers, especially if those surviving carriers have names like British Airways and Air France," said Donald J. Carty, American Airlines' senior vice president for airline planning.

In addition, there are restrictions

fares and landing rights.

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Many countries, including the United States, allow foreign carriers to land in designated cities but restrict the rights of those carriers to operate beyond that. Coping with international mergers probably also would require radical changes in regulatory systems to ensure adequate competition, safety and consumer protection.

"In most other industries of the size and scope of the aviation industry, we would have already seen the emergence of true multinational companies," said Mr. Carty. One of the reasons it has not yet

happened in the airline industry, he

said, is "a peculiar association that the airline business has with countries' sovereignty. "In my view, this will inevitably change, but the evolution will be

well into the next century." "What we're really talking about is the pace of change," Mr. Carty said. "It's not whether there will be

very slow, and we will not see true

international liberalization until

### Siemens Plans **Nuclear Plant** In Beijing

JUELICH, West Germany A Siemens AG subsidiary. Interatom GmbH, and the Juelich nuclear research orga-nization KFA said Tuesday that they had signed an agree ment to build a small experimental reactor at Beijing University's Institute for Nuclear

Technology. They said the agreement in-cluded plans later for work in high-temperature reactors between Siemens and the Swedish-Swiss engineering company Asea Brown Boveri AG.

Siemens and ABB signed an agreement in October to build a high-temperature nuclear reactor in the Soviet Union.

The 10-megawatt reactor in Beijing will be used for re-search into the safety of this type of power source and the development of its technology, the statement said.

# ACQUIRE: Foreign Investors Make More Hostile Bids for U.S. Concerns

(Continued from page 1)

tile takeovers made by foreign companies increased to 11 in the first six months of 1988 from five in 1987, four in 1986, three in 1985 and two in 1984, according to the

In 1987, there were four hostile takeovers made by non-U.S. com-panies totaling \$2.7 billion, out of a total of \$42 billion spent by foreign investors to acquire U.S. compa-

Non-U.S. companies spent \$4.2 billion in hostile takeovers of a total of \$25.1 billion in 1986, \$1.5 billion in hostile takeovers of a to-tal of \$18.8 billion in 1985, and \$6.1 billion of \$8 billion in 1984.

The agency reported that foreign acquisitions of American companies increased from 6 percent of all transactions in 1984 to 9 percent in 1987 and 13 percent in the first half

The largest hostile non-U.S.

takeover in the first six months of who said, "We've become a giant 1988 was by a Canadian company, feedlot for all the international Campeau Corp., which spent \$6.6 speculators." He blamed the falling billion to acquire Federated Department Stores Inc.

Three hostile takeovers were by British companies: Batus Inc.'s \$5.2 billion acquisition of Farmers Group Inc., an insurance company; Beazer PLC's \$1.7 billion acquisition of Koppers Co., a con-struction and chemicals concern; and Tate & Lyle PLC's \$1.5 billion acquisition of Staley Continental Inc., a corn refining and food ser-

vices company. Two hostile takeovers were by French companies: Hachette SA's \$450 million acquisition of Grolier Inc., a publishing house, and Com-pagnie de Saint-Gobain's \$76 mil-lion acquisition of Wolverine Tech-

nologies Inc., a vinyl manufacturer. The GAO study was requested

"Other countries wouldn't stand for it," continued Mr. Dorgan, a member of the oversight subcom-mittee of the Ways and Means Congress is "There's almost no comparable activity in Japan or West Germany.

dollar and rising American debt.

but it's also partly because those countries won't countenance the gi-ant bubble of speculation that we have in this country." Congress is expected to review the surge of hostile foreign take-overs, as well as the increase in foreign investment in the United

States, which is approaching \$2

The reason may be partly cultural,

trillion. The Senate Commerce, Banking and Armed Services committees by Representative Byron L. Dor-gan, Democrat of North Dakota, this issue.

Michael G. Oxley, Republican of Ohio, said that 40 House members had joined a new bipartisan group that seeks to "slow down the wave of debt-driven hostile takeovers

Congress is especially concerned about the national security impli-cations of some hostile takeovers. Last year, Dainippon Ink & Chemicals Inc. of Japan spent \$540 mil-lion to buy Reichhold Chemicals Inc., and Ciba-Geigy Ltd. of Swit-zerland spent \$227 million to acquire Spectra-Physics Inc., a laser

Last week, the Treasury agreed to investigate the national security implications of Monsanto Corp.'s planned sale to a West German company of its electronics division, which makes eight-inch silicon wafers, a product vital to the production of advanced semiconductor

# A Less Profitable Reebok Is Still Leader on U.S. List

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Reebok International, the athletic apparel manufacturer, leads the rankings of the

The least profitable on the list was Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, which had a 0.2 percent return in the past five years most profitable companies in the and a loss in the most recent year.
United States, Forbes magazine rePublic Service built a \$5.6 billion

But Reebok and many of the other companies ranked highly have been less profitable in the most recent 12 months than in the longer term covered by the Forbes survey. Because the rankings consider an aggregate performance over several years, some of the companies with recent profit declines or losses may still rank high

The magazine tallied return on equity - the measure of how much a corporation earns on shareholder investment — for the past three to five years. Forbes rankings will be published in the Jan. 9 issue.

Reebok, known mainly for footwear, had more than a 200 percent average return on equity during the past four years, although return in the most recent 12 months was 27.7 percent, according to Forbes's annual listing of the most profitable cent over five years and 1.3 percent, S. firms. Reebok, based in Cancert; Pilgrim's Pride Corp. 68.4 ton, Massachusetts, also was first in Forbes's ranking last year.

Second was Delta Woodside Industries, a fabric and apparel maker based in South Carolina, with more than a 200 percent return on equity in the past three years and named the companies it believes 37.8 percent for the past 12 are set to make big comebacks months. Third was CenTrust Sav- with General Motors Corp. among cent in the most recent 12 months. share seems to be leveling off.

nuclear plant at Seabrook, which was completed two years ago but remains unlicensed because of evacuation-planning obstacles. The delays have forced Public Service, which owns 36 percent of the plant, to seek protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Forbes also listed 175 companies that had losses for their five-year average returns, or for which threeto five-year figures were not avail-

Rounding out the top 10 profitable companies were: Anchor Glass Container, with a 133.2 percent return over four years and 5.1 percent in the past 12 months; Jepson Corp., a consumer and industrial concern, 94.4 percent over three years and 19.3 percent; Microsoft Corp., 73.9 percent return over five years and 43.2 percent; percent over four years and a loss; Best Buy Co., 60.2 percent over five years and 3.1 percent; and Chrysler Corp., 59.4 percent over four years and 14.8 percent.

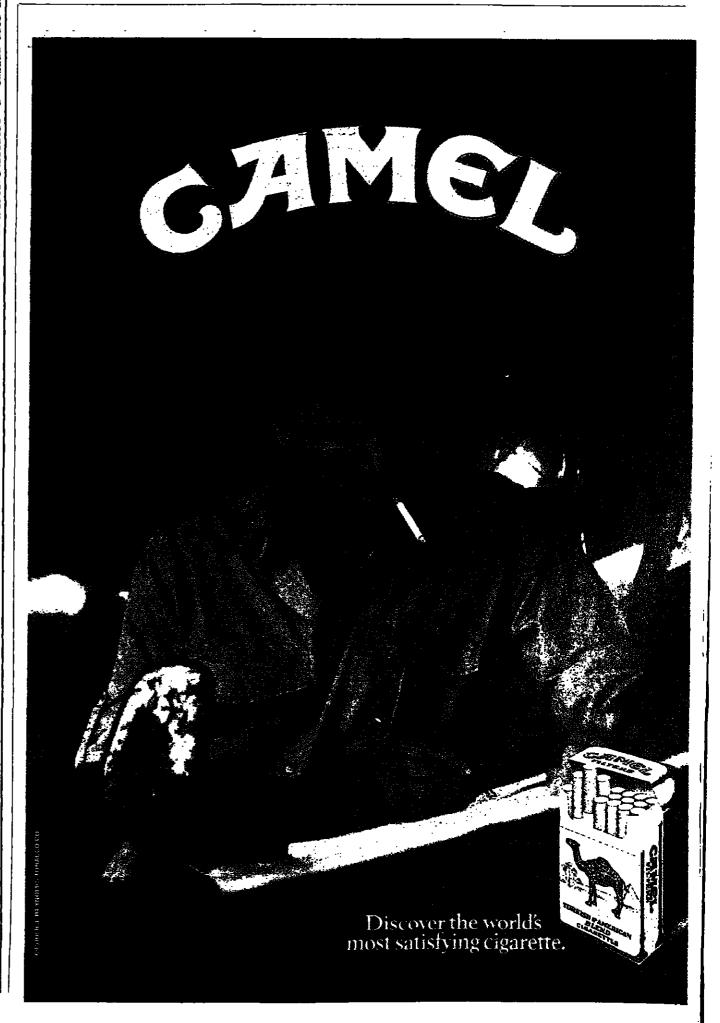
As part of its survey, Forbes also named the companies it believes ings Bank of Miami, a savings and the candidates. Forbes noted that loan company, with a 150.6 percent GM had reduced its costs and said return over four years and 6.7 per- the automaker's loss of market

# <u>TO OUR READERS</u> **IN HOLLAND**

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### **CURRENCY MARKETS**

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# **Dollar Edges Higher** In Quiet U.S. Trading

closed slightly higher against most currencies Tuesday in thin trading as many market participants re-mained sidelined for the Christmas holidays.

With the London markets closed and little fresh news to push the U.S. currency in either direction, dealers said the dollar drifted higher Tuesday on sporadic corporate buying and firmness in short-term U.S. interest rates.

The dollar closed at 1.7775 Dentsche marks, up from 1.7735 DM at the close of New York trading Fri-day, before the three-day holiday weekend, and at 124.90 yen, up marginally from 124.75 yen.

But the British pound edged up to \$1.8020 from 1.8015 on Friday. Dealers said the pound contin-ued to benefit from Friday's report that Britain's current account deficit narrowed to £1.6 billion in November from a record £2.53 billion in October.

The dollar also closed at 1,5005 The dollar also closed at 1.5005 major news event. Dealers identified 124.55 year as a substantial

NEW YORK — The dollar losed slightly higher against most currencies Tuesday in thin trading a many market participants remany market participants remany market largely in the hands of correct the state of the stat at 6.0720 French francs, up from porate traders and that such activity has generally been positive for the dollar.

"The speculators are almost to-tally on the sidelines and the only movements we are seeing or will see this week will be tail-end corporate demand that should support the dollar," said Robert Hatcher, a dealer at Barclays Bank PLC. Some U.S.-based multinationals

may still have some dollar repatriating to do before they close their accounts for the year, several deal-Another dealer said that some Jananese exporters that rely on a

fiscal calendar and are not as sensitive to year-end positioning could put pressure on the dollar/yen rate by covering their dollar receivables. Nevertheless, a range of 124.60 yen to 124.90 is expected for the next few days in the absence of a

### Japan Buying More U.S. Debt

TOKYO — Japanese inves-tors increased the share of U.S. bonds in their foreign bond portfolios during the first six months of 1988, Fi-

nance Ministry statistics show. The increase occurred during a period of relative stabil-ity in the dollar/yen exchange rate, a ministry official said.

Japanese investors bought a net \$19.98 billion of U.S. bonds from January to June, with \$692.53 billion in gross purchases and \$672.56 billion

in gross sales.
U.S. bonds accounted for 50.7 percent of overall foreign bond investments in the period, up from 41.3 percent in all of 1987, the data showed.

support level. A fall through that level could send the dollar below 124 yen, they said. This week's U.S. economic data -leading economic indicators and single-family home sales - are not

expected to have much impact on

# SCANDAL: A Rare, and Embarrassing, Glimpse of How Japan's Big Business Works

From such scenes a portrait has emerged of business as a system that remains stubbornly closed to brash newcomers — loreign or Jap-anese — and addicted to using money as a lubricant for the personal relationships needed to gain acceptance and access in the places where decisions are made.

For members of that club, in-cluding the companies that have long dominated Japan's business and political power structures, ex-plicit bribery is usually unnecessary. For outsiders, it may still be. To many, that is what Hiromasa Ezoe, Recruit's founder, was trying to do in the past four years when he distributed shares in Recruit Cos-

mos to a select group of business-men, politicians and journalists. He distributed the stock at bar-gain prices when the subsidiary was still privately controlled, knowing that when a company goes public

in Japan, its price soars. Mr. Ezoe's plan was ingenious. Unless the stock was given in return for a specific favor, the transaction was probably legal. Because the stock was privately held, the amounts appeared small and there was no requirement to register the name of the recipients.

# million yen into the hands of a legislator investigating the compa- High Spending on Entertainment, Political Donations

Combined with the impact of later, is that in Japan "politics is a expenses. And there is an endless

tively Japanese characteristics of

the Recruit scandal is that few of

the recipients of the stock appear to have profited personally.

stock was registered in the name of his secretary. The speculation is that the money simply covered en-

tertainment expenses, aides' sala-ries or general campaign expenses. Michio Watanabe, a high-rank-

ing member of the governing Liber-

al Democratic Party, noted last

week that members of Japan's leg-islature must pay for their own cars, chauffeurs, mail and office will with some members of the Lib-eral Democratic Party, sources close to the company say.

In Mr. Miyazawa's case, the

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese companies spent a record 4.19 trillion yen (\$33.8 billion) in 1987 on enter-tainment and gifts, the National Tax Administra-tion Agency has reported.

The survey of more than 56,000 companies, published Monday, also found that corporate donations totaled a record 355.9 billion yen last year. Most of that, 236.8 billion yen went to political parties and politicians, up 15.6 percent from a year

The agency said entertainment and gift spend-

was caught selling high-technology

manufacturing equipment to the

Soviet Navy, many executives fear

the impact on an internationalized

Japan could be enormous.

"Recruit is giving Japanese business a bad image inside and outside

the country," said Masaya Miyo-

shi, director-general of the Keidan-ren, Japan's largest business group, which has come under some criti-

cism by Japanese news organiza-

tions for waiting weeks to speak out against the ethical breaches re-

The problem, Mr. Miyoshi said

last year's Toshiba Machine case, money-eating monster."
in which the Japanese company In fact, one of the most distinc-

ing by hospitals and the life insurance industry was

highest, at 9.67 million yen per company.

The 4.19 trillion yen total for entertainment spending represented an average daily expenditure of 11.4 billion yen — a 6.1 percent increase over 1986, when wining and dining clients cost companies a total of 3.95 trillion yen, the agency said. Japanese executives are often given carte blanche to entertain at exclusive nightclubs and

Japanese-style inns, where an evening meal can cost the equivalent of \$500 or more. Inviting clients for golf and exchanging gifts are other customary entertainment expenses. (AP, Reuters)

parade of weddings and funerals, each requiring a gift of cash.

yen," Mr. Watanabe said. "I can

assure you there seems to be a fu-

neral almost every day. If you don't attend funerals and weddings, you

will be sure to lose your seal in parliament next time."

Similarly, the shish fund NTT

controlled, financed by contribu-tions from the year-end bonuses

given to thousands of top execu-

tives, probably helped build good will with some members of the Lib-

"A funeral costs 30,000 to 50,000

With his eye on the computer and telecommunications businesses, he turned first to NTT, whose help is critical for success in that area. About the time the Recruit Cos-

Mr. Ezoe's goals, however, were more far more specific.

At the start, Recruit published a

magazine of information about job

openings. But Mr. Ezoe soon diver-sified into information services,

computer leasing, and real estate

investment, among other ventures. He gained a high profile in To-

kyo's business establishment,

where newcomers are rare. But he

knew that to enter Japan's business big leagues, he needed help.

mos shares were transferred to Mr. Shinto's secretary, NTT bought, on Recruit's behalf, two supercomputers from Cray Research Inc. of Minneapolis, the leader in supercomputer manufacturing.

Investigators are checking whether NTT gave Recruit a spe-cial price in the unusual resale the computers are usually sold directly by Cray — and whether Mr. Shinto directly interceded.

Recruit now sells processing time on those machines to Japanese companies and universities.

NTT also sold Recruit a series of complex switching systems that allowed it to get into the business of selling leased telephone lines.

# The Year the Central Banks Won in Battle of the Dollar

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In July, when the Federal Reserve Board was trying to cap a strong dollar rally, many foreign-exchange traders were ready, in the words of one dealer, John

W. Baker, "to take on the central banks."

Mr. Baker, the chief dealer at Bank Julius
Baer & Co. in New York, and many other
traders were convinced that the dollar was going higher and that sales by the Fed and other central banks could not hold it down. They were happy to turn profits on the

cheaper dollars that the central banks were supplying the market. Now Mr. Baker is subdued. With the helo of West Germany's Bundesbank and other European central banks, the Federal Reserve

finally stopped the dollar rally. On two other occasions this year, in January and after the presidential election in enough to put the U.S. trade deficit on a November, large, coordinated central bank downward trend. intervention successfully supported a declin-

That is the story of the dollar in 1988.

ed and when the market perceived that there was economic policy cooperation among the United States and its chief industrial allies in the Group of Seven, which also includes Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy. The effectiveness of cooperation will be tested again in 1989.

Because intervention and policy coordination worked, the dollar ran an essentially stable course for the year, albeit in a zigzag pattern in the past six months, after more

than two years of steep, designed decline.

Changes remained within what economists and policymakers think are the ranges —for example, about 1.7 to about 1.9 Deut-sche marks to the dollar — agreed to by the Group of Seven. Stability was the goal because the policymakers decided at the beginning of 1988 that the dollar had declined

In general, there was no lasting concern in the financial markets that the dollar would "Yes, I do have some respect for the cen-get out of hand in either direction. Business-tral banks this year," Mr. Baker said recent-ly. "They fought the foreign-exchange mar-keting or investment decisions, as they do when currencies make unexpected reversals. Nearing the end of the year, the dollar is at

124.75 Japanese yen, 3 percent higher than .lar is the U.S. trade deficit. Although it

The coordination that started with the agreement signed at the Plaza Hotel in New York in 1985 will be crucial next year, for the dollar faces much more adverse pressure than it did this year. With continued cooper-ation, the dollar could hold its current levels or, as many economists are predicting, move gradually downward.

Some predictions put the dollar at a record low of 110 yen by the end of 1989. Others expect the dollar to decline against the mark as well, but not back to the low of December

"Perhaps it will be a relatively stable environment with some depreciation," said David C. Munro, senior forecaster for General Motors Corp. "But there is not a great deal of insurance against some surprises." Unless there is cooperation, on interven-

tion and on such policy issues as the level of interest rates, the dollar is much more likely to swing wildly or to tumble.

the record low of January 1988. At 1.7735 shrank in the first 10 months of this year, to DM, the dollar is 12.9 percent above the record low of 1.5705 DM reached on Dec. 31, 1987. It is also higher against other major currencies. pered off, and the growth in exports may be slowing. A series of monthly reports showing little progress in reducing the deficit could prompt strong dollar selling.

vealed in the case.

The federal budget deficit is another problem, psychologically as well as economically.

Traders, economists and the United States' economic allies are likely to judge the Bush administration's performance by how quickly an effective compromise can be reached with the Democratic-controlled Congress on a package to reduce the deficit.

Also, a growing number of economists think the Group of Seven will decide to push the dollar lower next year to reduce the trade deficit by making U.S. exports more competitive and imports costlier.

The dollar may be supported early in the year, however, by higher U.S. interest rates. The Federal Reserve began pushing up interest rates in mid-December and could push

# FORECAST: Economists Postpone U.S. Recession

(Continued from page 1)

rate of about 2 percent.

The main reason for the weaker growth in 1989 is exports. The production of goods for sale abroad boomed this year, accounting for about half of the total increase in the gross national product. But exports have been leveling off and they are not expected to spurt in

"Merchandise exports will increase in 1989, but only by about half as much as they grew this year," said Adrian Dillon, chief economist at Eaton Corp., a Cleveiand-based manufacturer of machinery, truck parts and other

Sales abroad are beginning to level off because exporters have alsense of a general slogginess in the ready reaped most of the advantage economy," Mr. Juster said. from the dollar's decline, many economists say. A weaker dollar has allowed U.S. manufacturers to keep down the prices of their goods economy," he said. That makes in foreign currencies, thus making them easier to sell abroad.

The biggest force in the U.S.

with growth slowing to an annual economy is domestic consumption - what Americans buy. It accounts for about two-thirds of all economic activity. If consumers stop buying, a recession is inevitable. Through 1988, consumer buy-ing has held up fairly well.

Those who survey consumers to determine their "confidence" as shoppers report a mixture of optimism and pessimism.

On the plus side, people feel bet-ter about income and job security than they did in 1987, and they are attracted to "lots of bargain prices," said F. Thomas Juster, director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of

On the negative side, "there is a When you ask people what's

ahead, they aren't seeing a recession, but they do see a weakening consumers cautious about spend-

The big economic unknown is what the incoming Bush adminis-tration might do about taxes and the budget deficit. A tax increase or excessive spending cuts could slow economic growth, but nearly all the forecasters bet that Mr. Bush, in his first year as president, will make no

The area of greatest debate in all the forecasts is inflation. The consensus view is that the consumer price index will rise by 4.5 percent to 4.8 percent — slightly above the 4.1 percent rise projected for 1988 over 1987. But the range of predictions is from 6 percent at the high end down to 3.2 percent. The forecasts differ in part be-

cause many economists are uncertain whether the low U.S. unemployment rate — which in November was at 5.3 percent means that workers are in short supply and therefore can demand higher wages. But the unemployment rate has been low for months, and so far wages have not risen



This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,009 most traded securities in terms of deliar value. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press

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Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

# **BOOKS**

### ABSINTHE: History in a Bottle

By Barnaby Conrad 3d. 160 pages. Illustrated. \$29.95. Chronicle Books, 275 Fifth Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

### Reviewed by John Gross

A BSINTHE is a greenish liqueur that turns cloudy white when it is mixed with water: It is aromatic and bitter in taste — the chief flavoring ingredient is worm-wood — and it has an exceptionally high alcohol content

(120 proof).

First distilled in its modern form in Switzerland, toward the end of the 18th century, it became increasingiy popular during the century that followed, in the French-speaking world and beyond. But as its use spread, there was also growing concern over its ravages, and in the early years of the 20th century, it was declared illegal in the United States, France and many other

So much for the bare facts. But in its heyday absinthe was more than just a drink. It was also a ritual, a legend, a mystique. Writers and artists testified to its power and its strange allure: The French poet Charles Cros spoke for most of them, and for many another devotee, when he extolled "Pheure verte," the hour when it was time to start drinking again:

### Absinthe, on a winter evening, Lights up in green the sooty soul.

In "Absinthe: History in a Bottle," Barnaby Conrad 3d has set out to give equal weight to absinthe as a social phenomenon and absinthe as an imaginative theme. The result is an engaging exercise in cultural history: If some of Conrad's comments on art and literature are a bit elementary, he more than makes up for it with the scope of his research and his eye for carious detail.

"Absinthe" is a handsome book, too, with nearly 200

illustrations, more than 60 of them in color. This is only as it should be, since the figures who play their part in the story include Manet, Degas, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lau-trec, van Gogh and Picasso. But Conrad also finds room for work by lesser artists, and for a wealth of pictorial documentation - brilliantly colored posters, caricatures, photographs, drawings from magazines, enticing labels, temperance propaganda.

Manet provides him with an obvious starting point. In

Manet provides him with an obvious starting point. In 1859, when he was 26 years old, the painter submitted his portrait "The Absinthe Drinker" to the Salon, only to have it rejected. Part of the trouble, as Conrad says, was that absinthe was a new "industrial" drink, unhallowed by the traditional associations of wine. But the unexpected element of grandeur in the painting, and the defiant pose of the drinker himself, must have been equally disturbed as a propose a palendid position. The contract of the painting "I 'Absinthe' was another.

Degas's splendid painting "L'Absinthe" was another work that gave offense in its day, and Courad devotes some entertaining pages to the row it provoked when it was exhibited in London in 1893. The woman in the center of the picture, seated at a cafe table, makes such a dolefully convincing absinthe drinker that it is rather disconcerting to learn the model Degas used was a friend who hardly ever touched the stuff.

The last major painter to use absinthe as an icon was Picasso, in his Cubist painting of 1911 "The Glass of Absinthe," and the painted sculpture of the same name that he executed in 1914.

By the 1920s, the drink had been outlawed in France; worse still, it had begun to seem old hat. The most famous absinthe distiller, the house of Pernod, traced its origins back to the 1790s, but it was only during the 1840s, after the drink had been issued to French troops in Algeria (it was supposed to prevent fever), that it really caught on.

Distilleries multiplied; the price came down; Pernod was obliged to bring lawsuits against rivals using such names as Pierrot and Pere Noe ("Father Noah").

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22 Cries of surprise

21 Hockey

10 Book for Previn

Conrad sketches both the changing fortunes of the industry and the rise of the anti-absinthe crusade, which had many ramifications in French politics. (Absinthe even became caught up in the Dreyfus affair: One manufacturer labeled its bottles "Absinthe Anti-Juive"

— "Anti-Jewish Absinthe.")

He also gives a detailed account of the 1905 murder that helped to get absinthe banned in Switzerland, and a brief history of the Old Absinthe House in New Orleans. Was absinthe - or the wormwood in absinthe -

really as harmful and as addictive as its opponents alleged? The modern medical evidence Conrad cites isn't conclusive one way or the other, and it is entirely possible that the denunciations were exaggerated.

Still, most of the drinkers portrayed by 19th-century artists, even those artists who were in favor of absinthe themselves, look decidedly stupefied. And there seems no reason to doubt that it is a drink that can deliver a knockout blow - or, as the literary critic and winefancier George Saintsbury once put it, a drink that can burn "like a torchlight procession."

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstones throughout

FICTION		
This Week	Last V Week o	
1 THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Sheldon	1	6
3 THE POLAR EXPRESS, written and illustrated	2 by	21
Chris Van Allsburg	- 3	17 26
5 DEAR MILL, written by Wilhelm Grimm and illustra ed by Maurice Scodak	ut- 5	6
ed by Maurice Sendak 6 ONE, by Richard Bach 7 THE QUEEN OF THE DAMNED, by Anne Rice 8 ANYTHING FOR BILLY, by Larry McMurtry 9 MITLA PASS, by Leon Uris	_ 4	10 10
9 MITLA PASS, by Leon Uris 10 BREATHING LESSONS, by Anne Tyler		8
11 FINAL FLIGHT, by Stephen Counts	10	ÌΪ
13 SPY HOOK, by Lea Deighion 14 ZOYA, by Danielle Steel 15 LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA, by Gabo	14	1 21
Garcia Márquez	id 	31
NONFICTION		

GRACIE, by George Burns
ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN
KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Pulsham KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulgham

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking
CHILD STAR, by Shirley Temple Black
THE LAST LION, by William Manchester
DON'T BEND OVER IN THE GARDEN, GRANNY, YOU KNOW THEM TATERS GOT EYES, by 

Buscagus
CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA, edited by David Cohen
A BRIGHT SHINING LIE, by Neil Sheeham
CHRONICLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY, edited by TALKING STRAIGHT, by Lee Jacocca with Sonor THE FIRST SALUTE, by Barbara W. Tuchman
GOLDWATER, by Barry M. Goldwater with Jack

Casserly
THE HOME PLANET, edited by Kevin W. Kelley ...
PRESS ON! by Churk Yeager and Charles Leerhsen ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS THE DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL LITERACY, by E.D. Hirsch Jr., Joseph F. Kett and James Trefil ...

Kowalski
THE WAY THINGS WORK, by David Macanley
THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS AMERICAN,

### **World Stock Markets** Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 27

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Markets Closed The stock markets in Hong Kong London and Sydney were closed Tuesday for a holiday.

# The Daily Source for International Investors.

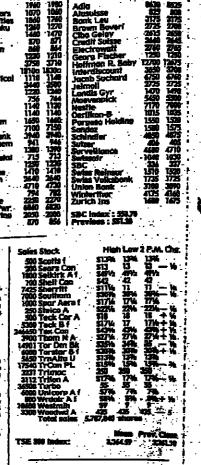


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Canadian stocks via AP

**WORLD MARKETS** IN REVIEW IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS --WORLDWIDE



### Soviets Urged To Purchase U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW — The Societ government should but the new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow, which President Ronald Reagan has ordered destroyed because of Societ bugging devices, a letter to iz-vestia suggested Tuesday. Soviet authorities could

turn the empty building into a rehabilitation center for soldiers returning from Afghani-stan, or a maternity ward, kindergarten or hospital, a Ukrainian resident, A. Korolyov. said.

Moscow could offer the U.S. government an alternative site for the new emb be added.

Mr. Reagan two months ago ordered the eight-story, redbrick shell to be demo charging that it was riddled with listening devices ning devices.

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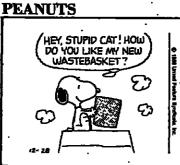


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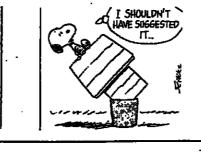
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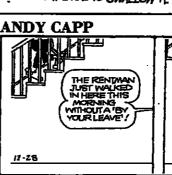










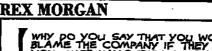














GARFIELD





# And Now the Case For West Virginia Three U.S. college football teams — Notre Dame, West Virginia and

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You don't have to see the vigorous shaking of West Virginia Coach Don Nehlen's head. You can hear it.

The Mountaineers play Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl for one of those perfect college football benders, a hype-soaked game of undefeated teams that by all rights should determine the national champion. But even if the third-ranked Mountaineers do the untimkable and unser the team-ranked Fighting Light they may not be thinkable and upset the top-ranked Fighting Irish, they may not be voted No. 1 in the polls. The mere mention of that sets Nehlen's head going like one of those dolls with a loose spring for a neck. "I mean, you'd have to be senile," he said.

His speech is an exercised stream of resentful stutters like "non-sense," and "heavens," and jumbled, mystified half phrases like "unless I'm awful dumb ..." Hadn't the Mountaineers defeated 11 consecutive teams? The prevailing philosophy in the polls has been that a team must be given due credit for negotiating its schedule without a loss, no matter how weak or what the circumstances.

That is, unless that team: happens to come from the less-than-dominant East; never has had a national-championship contender before, much less an 11-0 record; and plays only two winning teams all season. When that is added to the fact that Miami, the defending national champion, is ranked No. 2 and its one loss on a murderers row of a schedule was by one point to Notre Dame — then there is trouble in "them that hills." And that will do for the backwater jokes, something else the Mountaineers have had about enough of.
"I just feel this," offensive lineman Rick Phillips said: "If we beat

the No. 1 team in the country, then we're No. 1. And I'm not going to fight about it beforehand."

But it is being debated. If West Virginia defeats Notre Dame, and if Miami defeats No. 6 Nebraska in the Orange Bowl, as is widely

predicted, then No. 1 becomes a matter for the Associated Press media and the United Press International coaches' polls. So, Nehlen and the Mountaineers and Miami Coach Jimmy Johnson and the Hurricanes have spent considerable time lobbying the vot-

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The Associated Press
MOSCOW — The Soil

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This has made for a touchy, argumentative situation, and it even may be reaching feud proportions. "Jimmy Johnson doesn't tell you he barely beat Arkansas," Nehlen said.

Of course, the natural impartial judge is Notre Dame, which could resolve the issue

by beating the Mountaineers and maintaining the No. I ranking. But the Irish are staying out of it. So West Virginia is left to state its own case, and it is one that has some merit, even if its schedule was truly a weakling's: among others, the Mountaineers played Bowling Green, Fullerton State, East Carolina and Cincinnati. Of the normal contenders for the Lambert Trophy, awarded to the best team in the East, Pittsburgh was ranked just briefly before sliding to a 6-5 record and Penn State ended with its first losing record in 50 years at 5-6.

Only Syracuse, 9-1, except for its loss to West Virginia, could be considered a worthy opponent. The Orangemen were the lone bowl team on the Mountaineers' schedule, to four on Notre Dame's and

The Mountaineers tried to compensate by scoring as many points as possible. Using an offense galvanized by quarterback Major Harris, they ranked second in the country in scoring, averaging 42.9 points to opponents' 15.7. Harris, a brilliant improviser and double threat who made hearts leap into throats, passed for 1,749 yards and ran for 599. Tailbacks Anthony Brown and Undra Johnson gained

913 and 704 yards, respectively, although alternating.
West Virginia trailed for just 29 minutes all season, and never in
the second half. Holtz calls it perhaps the most dangerous team around, regardless of schedule.

"They annihilated everybody," he said. "...You can't do anything but marvel at it, and respect it, and fear it."

enough to dominate their schedule but unexamined against a topcaliber team. Even against the weaklings, they yielded an average of 285.5 yards per game, split equally between the run and the pass. The leads provided by their offense allowed them to be aggressive, and they recorded 44 sacks for 280 yards in losses. The field position the

defense provided, in turn, gave the offense many of its opportunities.

"Our offense scored all those points, but people said we didn't play anybody and our defense wasn't that good," linebacker Eric Lester said. "But my philosophy is, I like to be the underrated team. We're kind of a secret. People know of us, they just don't know how good we are all together."

West Virginia's greatest asset may not be a particular offensive or defensive facet, but rather a wealth of experience. A total of 15 seniors returned for a fifth season, disappointed by

last year's 6-6 record. However, the Mountaineers never could be sure of anything when it came to the polls. Their most convincing victory of the season was their last, a 31-9 defeat of the Orangemen, who, at No. 16, were only the second top-20 team West Virginia played all season. Not counting their games against the Mountaineers, West Virginia's 11 opponents compiled a 48-59-1 combined record. By comparison, Mis played only four teams with losing records. Also, the Hurricanes' five most difficult opponents --- Arkansas, Louisiana State, Notre Dame, Florida State and Michigan - collectively have a 47-7-1

So, how much should strength of schedule count with voters? Some say it would be difficult to deprive the Mountaineers just on that basis, since Brigham Young of the scarcely prepotent Western Athletic Conference won the 1984 national title simply by going 12-0 and winning the Holiday Bowl to end as the lone undefeated candidate. It also would be hard to deny the Mountaineers because they are relatively newcomers to national-championship contention, since in 1983 a somewhat obscure Miami team under Howard Schnellenberger leaped from No. 5 to the title by upsetting No. 1

just don't see how you could deny us. It would be an awful

would help if they defeated Notre Dame as convincingly as they did everyone else. As Lester said, "We've got our chance. We've got our shot right now. We've just got to go out and do it."

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LONDON



TERRITORIAL IMPERATIVE — James Worthy of the NBA Los Angeles Lakers, right, stakes his claim to a rebound Monday against Mark West of the Phoenix Suns. Phoenix won, 111-96.

# Vanquished Rams Hail Vikes' Defense

MINNEAPOLIS - The Minnesota Vikings built a reputation for having the NFL's best defense this season, thanks mainly to an imposing front four. On Monday, in a National Football League divisional wild-card game, their secondary showed its worth.

Joey Browner, a Pro Bowl strong safety, intercepted two passes to position two touchdown runs, and Minnesota's defensive backfield smothered the Rams' air attack in the Vikings' 28-17 triumph over

Los Angeles.

"The Vikings really do have a great defense," John Robinson, the Rams coach said. "You know, they talk about their front four being so excellent, but their secondary coverage was superb."

That Browner, I think he's the best player in all of football. On his first interception on our first drive, it was a touchdown... Browner came out of nowhere and made the

play."
The Vikings secondary's next target is the passing game of San Francisco quarterback Joe Monana. Minnesota advanced to an NFC semifinal game Sunday against the 49ers. In last year's semifinal round, Minnesota knocked an ineffective Montana out of the game and defeated the 49ers, 36-24.

Browner's interceptions came on the Rams' opening two drives and set up touchdown runs 21 seconds apart by Alfred Anderson and Allen Rice that gave Minnesota a 14-0

"Our job is to create some opportunities for the offense. We did that

Everett said simply: "Joey Browner is the best."

Browner, 28, in his sixth year in the NFL, is feared around the league for his ferocious hitting. He also has seven interceptions this season.

Robinson has only himself to blame for Browner's defensive demonstration. After all, he converted Browner to a defensive back when Browner played under Robinson at Southern Cal. Browner was a wide receiver and defensive end when Robinson recovited him out of Ohio. He changed Browner to a defensive back for the Trojans in the late 1970s.

Everett completed 19 of 45 passes for 247 yards with two touchdowns and three interceptions. It was the first time since the second interception. sixth week of the 1987 season that Everett failed to connect on better than 50 percent of his passes.

"The big deal obviously was 17. The Vikings rec Browner," Minnesota Coach Jerry ing onside kick.



Joey Browner of the Vikings.

Burns said after the game. "Any time you make big plays like that early in the game, it's tough to equate the importance.

Henry Ellard of the Rams, who caught a club-record 86 passes this season, went without a reception until 5:58 remained as Viking cornerbacks Carl Lee and Reggie Rutledge excelled at man-to-man cov-

Anderson also had a 1-yard dead body. touchdown burst in the third quarter and Wade Wilson, the Vikings quarterback, hit Carl Hilton with a "We did our job," said Browner, 5-yard scoring toss in the fourth who also had the Vikings only sack quarter for the Vikings. The Rams field goal by Mike Lansford and an lave closed the club.

The more Millwall tried to dis-

threats. Browner's first interception, his sixth of the season, came on Minnesota's 1-yard line on the pled industry and forlorn isolation

game's initial drive. The Rams then stalled on the 41-yard field-goal try. Minnesota we don't care.'
then held the Rams on downs by "Millwall in stopping their running game twice when they needed just a yard for a first down at the Vikings' 32.

Anderson scored on a 7-yard run around right end at 8:13 of the first period, capping a nine-play, 73-yard drive that followed Browner's first interception. Twenty-one seconds later, Rice

ripped 17 yards up the middle on the first play following Browner's Everett connected with Holohan

on an 11-yard scoring strike with 1:17 left to bring the Rams to 28-17. The Vikings recovered the ensu-(UPI, AP)

# For Soccer Toughs, Attempts at Reform

England's Millwall Has a Softer Hue As the Club Turns to Neighborliness

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A picture may tell more than a thousand words. It might also pose questions and chal-lenge notions about our society. This photograph could signify hope to millions horrified by hooli-

Its purpose is to change our per-ception of the Millwall Football

ROB HUGHES

Club, one of soccer's first, and most evil, hooligan breeding grounds. Millwall's team plays in London's docklands area, but its spectators have been infamous for the vio-lence England exported to the soc-

What are we to think of the burly close-cropped Millwall fan helping an infirm old lady? The Millwall club itself publish-

es a book containing this picture under the statement: "The club that gave itself back to the people." Does that imply the unmasking of the hooligan as a do-gooder? Some commentators see it as a

oncocted image. I do not. Chris Schwarz is a photographer of conscience, as his work among Afghans, Saskatchewan Indians, and or the World Health Organization

Besides, look hard at the picture. It would border on hooligan insensitivity to doubt the mutual concern and trust in those two faces. I also disagree with critics who damn the entire book, "Millwall in the Community," as a whitewash of atrocities by so-called supporters.

Undoubtedly there is a propaganda element. The 55 photos by chwarz and narrative from Chris Lightbown present a wholesome friendliness, indeed a community within and around the soccer club.

Lightbown is as honest as Schwarz. He documents a unique attempt by a maligned club to become a focal point for its community. It should be compulsory reading in Britain and — since the beasts of soccer fanaticism stop at no barriers - from Rome to Rotterdam, Madrid to Munich, even Moscow

Whether others have the will, the guts, or the necessity to tackle roots of violence as Millwall does is an-In the 1970s, when the Manches-

ter United club glamorized hooli-ganism, its late chairman, Louis "They have good wide receivers and we have good defensive backs," Burus said.

And the said of the sai

He died, the hooligan curse did

Millwall also came close to extinction, partly through bankrupting mismanagement, part of Rams quarterback Jim Everett. scored on a 3-yard pass from Ever- through sporadic speciator vioett to Damone Johnson, a 43-yard lence that in other societies would

11-yard pass to Pete Holohan.

The Vikings' defeuse held the Rams scoreless on three first-half louts infested this club in its harsh inner-city enclave. It so identifies itself with crip-

that even today T-shirts can be bought outside its antiquated stadi-Vikings' 24 and Lansford missed a um proclaiming: "No one likes us,

"Millwall in the Community" suggests that the club, by showing it cares, has sapped strength from that provocative discontent.

In July 1986, at the brink of oblivion, came a new club chairman, city financier Reg Burr. "I was an outsider," he told Lightbown, "yet I was made welcome at The Den. There is a warmth and a directness that reminds me of London before the war. Those qualities

used to be in football." Burr grasped his chance to turn this bondship into strength. He knew revival lay with reversing the playing decline, but he recognized the crucial role of Gary Stempel, Millwall's community develop-

ment officer. Stempel believes that "instead of just kicking the ball around, players could change the quality of people's lives in a way few things could. They generate so much awe, so much enthusiasm. Their effect on kids, on older people, is incredi-

The club now has: A match-day creche where supporters' youngsters are looked after by Millwall Minders.

 Over-fifties and handicapped persons' bowling, cards, bingo and meals in the executive lounge.

• Pride in the Lionesses, the previously ignored Miliwall girls soc-

 A police liaison consultant, John Stalker, who as former Manchester deputy chief constable investigated allegations of a shoot-to-kill policy in Northern Ireland. Fostering local goodwill by hiring local players — 22 of the 24 pros — and "volunteering" those

players to lead training activities in the local schools. Meeting sports editors to ask

the police) at opposing players as they left the field.

The silence from Millwall on that has been deafening. But Millwall has bravely tackled much of what others dare not. It survives because, in the words of Burr: "I believe if you treat people like human beings you have a fair chance they will respond in a re-

sponsible manner.' "If you treat people like animals, you have no hope of them behaving any other way.

Almost the final word. Except that the book's centerfold captures, in another Schwarz photo, the Millwall future. It depicts children reaching out for amographs from their heroes.

Innocence personified. Alas, this is 1988, almost 1989. And the juniors are having to reach through iron bars, caged in because, for two decades society has known no other than to treat its fans like ani-

Rob Hughes is on the stuff of the Sanday Times An image of the community-minded English soccer fan.



**NBA** Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE

### **SCOREBOARD**

# BASKETBALL

**NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE

New Jersey 35 29 24 20—108 Miciane 15-22 0-0 30. King 4-9 7-9 15, J.Willioms 7-12 0-0 15; McGee 11-14 1-5 25, Hinson 6-13 5-8 17, Conner 8-14 1-3 17. Rebounds: Woshinston 49 (Wolker 14), New Jersey 43 (Hinson, McGee 6), Assists; Woshington 30 (Wolker 6), New Jersey 25 (Conner 12).
Hoston

New Jersey 25 (Conner 12). Howsten 29 27 24 17:-97 Charlette 29 28 27 17:-95 Olojuwon 10-17 3-4 23. Woodson 8-15 5-7 22; Reid 11-22 3-4 25. Tripucka 9-21 6-1 19. Re-bounds; Houston 52 (Olojuwen 15), Charlotte 45 (Cureton 10). Assists; Houston 14 (B.John-

son 5). Charlotte 28 (Hollon 9). Son Antonio 34 2 Miami 30 3 Son 51. Charlotte 28 (Hoffon 9).
Son Antosio 34 34 22 28—109
Milami 39 34 21 34—111
Sporraw 12-22 4-5 28, Edwords 8-14 2-4 18;
G.Anderson 9-15 5-7 23, Macwell 5-14 9-12 10,
Rebounds: Son Antonio 59 (Brickwaki 12),
Milami 46 (Thompson 7), Assists: Son Antonio
29 (Robertson 12), Milami 25 (Edwords 10),
Los Angeles 91 34 31 92— 44

Phoenix 31 28 37 33—111 Chambers 8-20 7-8 22, Cortain 9-11 3-3 21, Ed-Chambers 9-24-62.4, Corpan F-11 3-21, col-Johnson 4-17-9-71; Scott 10-224-124. Eq. Johnson 8-14-5-6-22. Rebounds: Los Angeles 51 (Green 11), Phoenix 42 (Corbin, West 10). As-sists: Los Angeles 21 (Eq. Johnson 8), Phoenix 30 (K. Johnson 13).

### HOCKEY

**NHL Standings** Stockton, Utah Johnson, LAL K.Johnson, Ph Chaeks, Phil. Adoms Division
23 10 6 52 153 120
14 15 9 37 118 113
15 17 4 24 126 144
13 21 3 29 132 167
13 20 2 28 123 124 CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Nerris Division
18 12 5 41 145 137
14 15 6 34 117 117
11 18 6 29 111 132
12 23 2 26 114 164
9 23 4 22 139 171 MONDAY'S RESULTS
New Jersey
N.Y. Rangers
1 1 1-5
Mullen (17), Sondsfrom (12), Dehlen (16),
Sondsfrom (13), Pethl (6); Carlsson (1), Shohs
se seed: New Jersey (on Verbidesbrauck) 8-13
9-30; New York (on Burke, Souve) 13-134-34.
Boston
1 8 8-1
Buffole
1 9 1-2
Buffole
1 9 1-2
Housley 2 (15); Corter (3), Shots on seel:
Boston (on Puppe) 8-5-6-19; Buffole (on
Moog) 10-8-10-28.
Pittsburch
1 1 1 9-3
Zolapski (8), Hannan (4), Lemistus (37),
Brown (26); Maloney (5), MacDermid (5),
Francis (13), Shets on seel; Pittsburch (on
Lut) 10-4-10-3-27; Harritord (on Barrosso)

• Meeting sports editors to ask for a new, fair beginning shedding the image of the Millwall supporter as "a cross between Rambo and Godzilla."

Stempel is working on a scheme to give convicted hooligans a second chance, requiring them to complete "community service" orders see the maniel seeks arround the seeks to see the seeks to see the seeks to seek the seeks the seeks

by doing menial tasks around the stadium.

The flaw in the book is that we do not learn what, if anything, has broken the vile gangs or deterred

St. Losts B J 1—4

Chicago 8. Losts B J 1—6

Remains (9), McKegney 2 (14). Mcmess (19), Shelts on specif St. Losts (on Beldour) 11-7-10—25; Chicago (on Millen) 4-6

13—22.

Calgary 1 8 1 1—3

## RIKKI-5 WEDISH \*\* broken the vile gangs or deterred right-wing groups that a few years represented the property of the prop

Selected College Scores

Temple 50, Penn S1, 48 Ala.-Birmingham 90, Leng Beach S1, 75

College Rankings The Associated Press rankings (first-place

1.Dute (44)
2.Michigan (9)
3.Syracuse (1)
4.Illinals
5.Georgatown (5)
4.Okichama
7.North Carolina (1)
8.Arizana
9.lowa
10.Florida State
11.Missouri
12.Nev.-Las Vegas
--13.Seton Hall
4.Lauisville J123

Second, Prc. and 1957 Week.

1. Dule (26) (7-8)

2. Michigan (3) (11-0)

3. Syrocuse (2) (11-0)

4. liffnols (11 (9-0)

5. North Carolina (10-1)

6. Georgetown (7-0)

7. Okishama (8-1)

8. Arizzaga (6-1)

9. [owe (10-1)

9. faver (10-j) 10. Nevada-Las Vegas (5-2) 71. Missouri (10-3) 71. Missouri (10-3)
12. Flanida State (7-0)
13. Seton Holt (10-0)
14. Louisville (6-2)
15. Ohio State (7-2)
16. Georgia (7-2)
17. Georgia Tech (5-1)
18. Mostin Consilier State

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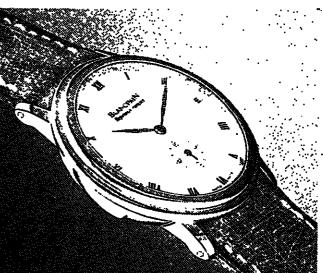
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ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Norwich 2, West Hom 1
Pelaist: Norwich 36; Arsenal 34; Liverpool
28; Alliwall, Everton, Coveniry 27; Derby,
County, Southampton 26; Manchester United
24; Aston Villa 23; Tottenham, Nottingham
Fares! 22; Sheffield Wednesday, Middlesbrough 21; Queen's Park Rongers, Libra 26;
Wimbledon 19; Newcoste 17; Charling 16; FG FGA 244 404 92 154 186 325 106 190 200 359 404 597 572 558 557 G Off Det Tet Ave
25 105 251 356 14.2
26 140 193 335 12,9
24 97 196 293 12.2
25 117 163 300 12.0
27 92 224 316 11.7
Avskets

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MIAAL—Waived Anthony Taylor, 200

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Service Multimental Visa Open 11am Lovely Escort Service 49 74 01
midnight Tek 201 4142

Road to the Super Bowl Nebraska in the Orange Bowl. Following are matchups for the National Football League playoffs: The fact remains, we beat every team we played," Nehlen said. "I AFC Divisional Playoffs: Saturday, Dec. 31: Seattle Seahawks at Cincinnati Bengals, Sunday, Jan. 1: Houston Oilers at Buffalo Bills. miscarriage of justice."

The Mountaineers only can hope their idea of justice prevails. It NFC Divisional Playoffs: Saturday, Dec. 31: Philadelphia Eagles at Chicago Bears, Sunday, Jan. 1: Minnesota Vikings at San Francis-AFC and NFC Championship Games: Sunday, Jan. 8.
Super Bowl XXIII: Sunday, Jan. 22, Miami. Next: Miami

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# The Magical Root Beer

N EW YORK — When I was a child we always had homemade root beer for the Christmas holidays. Making it required yeast, a lot of sugar, quantities of water and a bottle of root beer extract, which was then easy to find in the neighborhood grocery.

My mother stirred everything to-gether in a big dishpan and, I suppose, put it on the stove to encourage all the ingredients to cleave together, though I cannot remember this for certain. It just seems the brew would have to cook a bit, wouldn't it?

In any case, she eventually poured it into Mason jars and capped them, but not tightly. If the caps were on too tight, the gas created by the yeast turned the jar into a modest explosive device.

An exploding root beer jar didn't yield serious megatonnage, but it left a lot of broken glass in a puddle of root beer on the floor.

The trick was to get the caps on the jars just so. If too tight, the jars exploded with a thad. Too loose, and all the gas would leak out, so there would be none of the delightful bubbles that gave the drink its spirited bite.

Twisting them to the ideal posi-tion must have required impertip sensitivity fit for a safecracker, and my mother had it, for she rarely had more than one or two explosions per season.

After the root beer survived what she called the "settling down" phase, the caps were screwed down tight, and the product went into the icebox. Chilled, it was a fit libation to a holiday that, for me, was entirely about magical wonders, despite exhortations from my mother and various Sunday school teachers to "remember whose birthday we're celebrating."

I was immune to all efforts to awe me about the religious aspect of Christmas. That was for Easter. Christmas was a time for enjoying rituals of happiness, like the making of the root beer, and worrying about the explosions, and looking forward to tasting it.

After growing up, I heard it said that Christmas exploited children's greed, but that is surely wrong. A child's delight at this gaudy time in the dark pit of the year arises from a sense that something wonderful is about to happen.

salesman; he is a philosopher teaching children that dwelling on life's possibilities can do more to improve the spirit than dwelling on

life's inevitabilities can. For me the root beer was as essential to a proper Christmas as pine trees, the jingle of Salvation Army bells and the human crush in the 10-cent store.

The season produced a lovely surge of good humor, maybe even optimism, in my mother, my uncles and aunts, and in most of the grownups I encountered. Along my magazine route, customers who were cool, surly or forbidding the rest of the year were suddenly in such good moods that they might give me an extra nickel when paying for their Saturday Evening Posts.

The homemade root beer was involved with all this wonder, and stayed involved long after I had wised up about that corrupt old Santa Claus and learned that life's inevitabilities are so absolutely inevitable that they leave little room for possibilities.

Still, a closet optimist perhaps, I had got married. We then had children. One December day I heard myself asking my wife, "What is Christmas without homemade root

Root beer made no magic for her, but she understood the question. In childhood she had passed dim Christmases yearning for a happening so wonderful that it could never happen to anyone.

She found the extract, which was no longer easy to find, and followed directions in the box, even taking pains about tightening the caps on the Mason jars. Unluckily, her fingertips were not made for cracking safes.

A night or two after the marvelous-to-be root beer was put in the cellar for the "settling down," we were seated in the parlor when we heard the first dull thud below. Not all of the others exploded that night. By loosening the caps, we saved two or three, but they were flat as tap water, and the children cried for factory-bottled ginger ale.

We didn't try again, but yielded instead to one of life's smaller inevitabilities: Remembered happiness can never be recovered, even at

New York Times Service

# Akira Kurosawa Will Film His 'Dreams'

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service OKYO — Akira Kurosawa has decided to make a movie about his dreams.

And, spurned by his country-men, he has turned to two preeminent Hollywood dream-spinners, Steven Spielberg and George Lucas, for help.

Kurosawa, 78, whose master-pieces range from "Rashomon" in 1951 to "Ran" three years ago, announced that he will soon begin filming "Dreams," which he hopes to finish in time for a Christmas release in the United States next year.

The movie will consist of nine episodes based on the dreams of Kurosawa's childhood and adulthood, he said. (He had planned to shoot 10, he added, but his friend Francis Coppola persuaded him that 10 was "too even" a number.) As with every movie Knrosawa

has made since 1971, he had to look outside Japan for financing. Although he was the first Japanese director to receive recognition in the West and remains the best known and most frequently imitated Japanese studios have remained suspicious of his perfectionism, his relatively high bud-gets and, ironically, his popularity in the West

"They just didn't seem to understand the contents of the screenplay," Kurosawa said at a news conference Tuesday, wearing his characteristic dark glasses but showing no signs of his reputed temper or impatience.
"While I find it very interest-

ing," he added with a smile, "they just didn't find it very interesting. It's really too bad."

Thus, the movie will be presented by Spielberg and his Amblin Entertainment in cooperation with Lucas and his Industrial Light and Magic. Warner Brothers Pictures Inc. will distribute the film worldwide, with a premiere scheduled in the United States despite the Japanese cast and lo-The Warner Brothers vice pres-

ident Alex Ying declined to discuss financial arrangements, but Kurosawa's assistants said that the U.S. company had essentially guaranteed the 1.5 billion yen (about \$12 million) production cost in return for the distribution



Lucas and Spielberg — whom Kurosawa's son and "Dreams" producer Hisao described as Kurosawa's "best friend" -- were instrumental in arranging the deal. The projected budget, modest by Lucas standards, is high in Japan, where studios generally concentrate on low-budget and formula

Spielberg has called Kurosawa one of the greatest influences on his films, as have many modern American directors.

soft-porn or science fiction.

From movies like "The Seven Samurai," which inspired U.S. remakes ("The Magnificent Seven"), to characters like the pair of comic peasants in "The Hidden Fortress," who were reborn as the engaging robots R2-D2 and C-3PO in Lucas's Star Wars, Kur-

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osawa's impact has been farreaching.
But since the mid-1960s, when

Japan's movie studios entered a phase of television-induced decline in quality and financial clout that has yet to be reversed, Kurosawa has found little support at

His last all-Japanese effort, "Dodeska-den," in 1970, was so poorly received, critically and at the box office, that the director spun into physical and mental poor health. His next film came five years

later, and was financed by and filmed in the Soviet Union: the 1975 "Dersu Uzala," which won an Academy Award for best for-Lucas and Coppola helped per-

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suade 20th Century-Fox to back the samurai epic "Kagemusha" in

And after trying to peddle his script for "Ran" to Japanese com-panies for eight years, Kurosawa finally found backing from the French producer Serge Silber-

"Why is it that Japanese people have no confidence in the worth of Japan?" Kurosawa asked in his book, "Something Like an Auto-biography," describing the indif-ferent reaction at home to "Rashomon," which established his

"I don't know how to explain this lack of discernment. I can only despair of the character of

Some critics believed that movie he really wanted to make.



Spielberg and Lucas helped line up financing.

international reputation.

my own people."

"Ran" ("Chaos"), a glorious visu-al speciacle set in medieval Japan and loosely retelling the King Lear story, might be Kurosawa's last. The despair of the aging king was widely viewed as autobiographical, and Kurosawa himself had described "Kagemusha" as merely a dry run for "Ran," the

Kurosawa acknowledged Tuesday that he was "exhausted" by "Ran" and had planned to play golf and rest in his summer cotalmost immediately."

Once again, Kurosawa's son

Hisao said, "it was very difficult to find a Japanese distributor." But Spielberg's company expressed an immediate interest, and negotiations began about 18 months ago.
"Both [Lucas and Spielberg]

scened to like the screenplay, and encouraged and cooperated with me, so I believe this movie will be realized through our friendship," the director said.

Kurosawa's aides said Spielberg and Lucas will have no artistic control As for describing "Dreams,"

Kurosawa was reticent. With Lucas's help, he will employ special effects for the first time, he said, "so I'm sure we'll have some very interesting re-

The dreams range from nightmares of getting lost in the snow to idylls of walking into the kind of peaceful Japanese village that no longer exists to a fantasy Kurosawa once had of stepping into a van Gogh painting and meeting the artist.

As for suggestions that "Dreams" is more light-hearted than the historical dramas for which he became known -- perhaps even more Spielberg-esque — Kurosawa said, "I do not believe I was ever a maker of serious tage. "But suddenly, I had the lieve I was ever a maker of serious urge to write," he said. "And once or rigid films, so I don't believe I started writing, I completed it I'm deviating from my style at all. Even this movie deals with serious

Divorced as Unknowns, Stars Plan to Remarry

**PEOPLE** 

The "Miami Vice" star Don ; Johnson and his former wife, the actress Melanie Griffith, plan to remarry after 11 years, during which each went from unknown to star. Griffith, 31, star of the current hit movie "Working Girl," married Johnson in 1976. They divorced the following year. She later married and divorced the actor Steren. Bauer, and they have a 3½-year-old-son, Alexander. Johnson, 39, recently was romantically involved. with Barbra Streisand, and has a 5year-old son from a relationship with Patti D'Arbanville.

. 🗖 Derek Jameson, 59, a former messenger boy, has become Britain's highest-paid broadcaster by signing on for satellite TV. He said his two-year deal with Report Mun-doch's Sky TV is worth £500,000 (about \$900,000) to host a show. called "Jameson Tonight," for the new round-the-clock service that starts in February. Jameson will retain posts at the British Broadcasting Corp. and commercial In-dependent Television, reputedly worth more than £400,000 a year.

The television evangelists Juney Swaggart and Tanany Faye Bakker were named co-winners of the Whiners of the Year award. They were the most visible and most vocal whiners over this last year," said
Kevin Zebonsey, founder of National Whiners Day, commemorated on Dec. 26. 

Jeb Bush says the trip he and his son took to deliver supplies to son took to denver supplies to carthquake victims in Armenia exemplified the "thomand points of light" his father, "Freshent-elect George Bush, talked about during his campaign. Jeb Bush and his son, George, 12, flew to Soviet Armenia. menia Christmas eve on an airiift to deliver toys and medical supplies to victims of the earthquake that struck three weeks ago. The trip was spousored by Americares, a Connecticut-based relief group.

Fire destroyed the home of the millionaire menstrialist Edgar Kaiset, including his art collection, in Vancouver, British Colombia. Kaiser, 45, and his family were un-harmed. He is the grandson of the late U.S. steel magnate Heavy Kal-ser. He heads Kaiser Resources Ltd. of Vancouver.

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